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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXI NO. 101 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 1, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

GANDHIJI TO START 21 DAYS' FAST

UNCONDITIONAL & IRREVOCABLE

Causes Too Sacred To Mention

SARDAR PATEL AND MAHADEV DESAI TAKEN BY SURPRISE

"NO DESIRE TO DIE, WANT TO LIVE FOR CAUSE," HE SAYS

POONA, April 30.

For the second time within seven months, Gandhiji has decided to undertake a fast which this time will last 21 days and will, he says, be unconditional and irrevocable.

The fast is connected with question of the untouchables and will commence on May 8.

SURPRISE TO SARDAR & DESAI

Gandhiji took this momentous decision last night and it is said to have come as a complete surprise even to his intimate fellow-prisoners like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Mahadev Desai.

GREAT HARIJAN CAUSE

"As I look back upon the immediate past, many are the causes too sacred to mention that must have precipitated the fast". says Gandhiji in the course of a statement, and adds. "But they are all connected with the great Harijan cause."

INNER VOICE.

"A tempest has been raging within me for some days. I have been struggling against it. On the eve of the Harijan Day the voice became insistent and said "Why don't you do it"? I resisted it. But the resistance was in vain. And a resolution was made to undertake an unconditional and irrevocable fast for 21 days commencing from Monday noon 8th May and ending on Monday noon 29th May.

AGAINST NOBODY

"The fast is against nobody in particular and against everybody who wants to participate in the joy of it without, for the time being, having to fast himself or herself. But it is particularly against myself.

"It is a heart prayer for the purification of the self and my associates for greater vigilance and watchfulness.

"But nobody who appreciates the step about to be taken is to join me Any such fast will be a torture of themselves and of me," adds Gandhiji.

LET OTHERS ALSO START IT.

"Let this fast, however be a preparation for many such fasts to be taken by purer and more deserving persons than myself. During all these months since September last I have been studying correspondence and literature and holding prolonged discussions with men and women learned and ignorant, Harijans and Non-Harijans.

GOD OF TRUTH.

"Evil is far greater than even I had thought it to be. It will not be eradicated by money, external organisation and even political power for Harijans though all these three are necessary. But to be effective they must follow or at least, accompany inward wealth inward organisation and inward power, in other words, self purification.

This can only come by fasting and prayer. We may not approach the God of Truth in arrogance of strength but in the meakness of the weak and the helpless.

GENUINE CONFESSION.

"But a mere fast of the body is nothing without the will behind it. There must be a genuine confesssion of inner fast, irrepressible, longing to express truth and nothing but truth.

NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS

"Therefore those only are privileged to fast for the cause of truth who have workd for it and who have the love in them even for their opponents, who are free from animal passion and who have abjured earthly possessions and ambition. No one, therefore, may undertake without previous preparation and discipline the fast I have foreshadowed.

"Let there be no misunderstanding about the impending fast.

NO DESIRE TO DIE.

"I have no desire to die. I want to live for the Cause, though I hope I am equally prepared to die for it. But I need for me and my fellow workers greater purity greater application and dedication. I want more workers of unassailable purity.

SHOCKING CASES.

"Shocking cases of impurity have come under my notice. I would like my fast to be an urgent appeal to such people to leave the cause alone.

"I know many of my Sanatanist friends and others think that the movement is a deep political game. How I wish this fast would convince them that it is purely religious.

SPIRITUAL FOOD.

"If God has more service to take from this body he will hold it together despite the deprivation of the earthly food. He will send me spiritual food. But he works through his earthly agents and everyone who believes in the imperative necessity of removing untouchability will send me foodI need by working to the best of his or her ability for the due and complete fulfilment of the pledge given to the Harijans in the name of caste Hindus.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY

"Let coworkers not get agitated over the coming fast. They should feel strengthened by it. They must not leave their post of duty and those who have temporarily retired for the much needed rest or for being cured of ailments are as much at the post as healthy workers serving in their respective quarters.

"LEAVE ME IN PEACE"

"No one should come to me unless it be for necessary consultation on matters connected with the movement.

"It is, I hope, needless for me to pray to my friends that they will not ask me to postpone, abandon or vary the approaching fast in any way whatsoever. I ask them to believe me that the fast has come to me literally as described above.

THE ORDEAL

"I, therefore, ask friends in India and all the world over to pray for me and with me that I may safely pass through the ordeal and that whether I live or die the cause for which the fast is to be taken may prosper.

LET SANATANISTS PRAY TOO

"And may I ask my Sanatanist friends to pray whatever be the result of the fast for me, that the golden lid that hides truth may be removed."—A. P.

Out Of The Gloaming.

Reuter learns that Thornton and MacDonald, the two Moscow prisoners, may not be released on May day, since it is a question of prestige with Moscow. That should be something Britain can understand.

* * * *

Stanley Baldwin speaking at a Unionist meeting said it was for the J.P.C. to make proposals for modification, alterations or "increase" of those blessed "safeguards." They will do all three.

* * * *

The Premier, said Baldwin, was not anxious to make India a shuttle-cock of British party politics and instanced the case of Ireland. Boomerang would have been a better simile.

* * * *

With the beginning of the labours of the J.P.C. all the Conservative organisations and Primrose Leagues, and so on, have suddenly become alive to their duty not only towards their investments, but even to India.

* * * *

They are cautioning the "National" Government to hasten slowly. Superfluous advice! to Hoare's pose as the Speed King is purely theatrical. Montagu, by comparison, was a hustler.

* * * *

Captain Goering has given orders to Nazis not to arrest people merely because they "are displeasing to them". The result of this should be no more arrests.

* * * *

When the phone service between Bombay and India is inaugurated "any private telephone owner"—do you *own* your telephone? Ask the Company!—"will be able to use it for an overseas call." Thus the dear little Babe telling us all about it. Bless the child, what else would anyone use it for?

* * * *

Before doing so, however, it is necessary to make a deposit of Rs. 100 to cover the cost of three minutes broken and incoherent conversational charges, with a margin of Rs. 20 for possible damage to the receivers by use of bad language.

* * * *

The speakers at the inauguration will be Sir Samuel Hoare, Sir Kingsley Wood and Sir B. N. Mitra on one side and Sir Frederick Sykes, Sir Ghulam Hus-Sein, Sir Ness Wadia and Mr. T. F. de Monte (reserve) on the other. Unless Moonje is called in at the last moment there'll likely be a protest from the Mahasabha.

* * * *

Mr. B. P. Singh Roy, the Bengal Minister for Local Self-Government, who is now engaged in making the Calcutta Corporation Congress-proof, though the Rail-Road Conference had done useful service, since none of the railways were public institutions, and the income of others was guaranteed by the Government.

* * * *

The only things that are not guaranteed are the convenience, comfort and self-respect of the third class railway passengers.

* * * *

N. S. T. Kambli, Minister of Education, has refused permission to the Bombay Corporation to introduce compulsory primary education in C Ward of Bombay. The education of the Backward must be prevented if Ministers are to keep their jobs.

* * * *

"Really, gentlemen," said the Parliamentary candidate, "with all this uproar I can hardly hear myself speak."

"Well, cheer up!" shouted a man, "You aren't missing much."

Gandhiji's Warning Is Recalled

He Would Resume Fast If Hindus Did Not Remove Untouchability Soon, He Had Said.

To those who have been closely following Mahatma Gandhi's utterances and writings on the subject of Untouchability ever since he gave up his ever memorable "fast unto death" on 26th September of last year, the announcement that he has embarked on another fast of an equally risky character will come with little surprise, though the suddenness of the announcement will come as a shock to every one. It will be recalled that on that occasion Gandhiji made his intention perfectly clear that his fast was only suspended and not given up for ever.

GURUVAYUR TEMPLE CONTROVERSY.

A few weeks after the suspension of the fast he had declared that he would resume it in January of this year, if by that time the Guruvayur temple in Malabar was not thrown open to Harijans and if Mr. Kelappan Nair, whose independent fast in September for securing temple-entry to Harijans, had been postponed at Gandhiji's request, thought it necessary to resume his fast. Circumstances, however, intervened which broadened the base of the controversy about temple-entry at Guruvayur, necessitating the introduction of legislation in the Madras and Central Legislatures to remove the legal difficulties in the way of the trustees of temples. Realising the reasonableness of the position thus created, Gandhiji as well as Mr. Kelappan postponed their fasts.

POONA PACT.

At the same time, however, Gandhiji warned his countrymen, and especially his co-workers and the high caste Hindu community in particular, that he would feel bound to resume his fast if he saw the Hindu community was not in earnest about removing the blot of untouchability. in fulfilment of the solemn pledge given by its leaders in the Poona Pact and in the resolutions of the Hindu leaders' conference in Bombay in September last. It is necessary to quote here the relevant utterance of Mahatmaji, to show that he for one took a most serious view of that pledge. Shortly after the announcement of his decision to postpone the fast of January last, he wrote as follows in one of his public communique:

GANDHIJI'S PLEDGE.

"When on the British Government's acceptance of the relevant position of the Poona Pact, I broke my fast, I solemnly assured Dr. Ambedkar and took a vow in the secret of my heart and in the presence of God, that I would hold myself as a hostage for the due fulfilment of the resolution above mentioned and the general carrying out of the Pact by the Caste Hindus.

It would be a betrayal of trust and a betrayal of Harijans if, in any shape or form, I slackened my effort or gave up altogether the intention of fasting in connection with the removal of untouchability.

I would like the voiceless and helpless Harijans to feel that thousands of Hindu reformers, as zealous of Hindu religion and the scriptures on which it is based as any Hindu calling himself a Sanatanist can be, are prepared, no less than I am to sacrifice their lives, if need be, in the attempt to remove untouchability root and branch.

There can be no rest, therefore, for me or those who, by word of mouth or show of hands, silently endorsed the resolution, until untouchability becomes a thing of the past. It will be only out of the ashes of untouchability that Hinduism can revive, and thus purified become a vital and vitalizing force in the world."

In the light of the above solemn warning and the "pledge" he thinks he has given to Harijans to free them from the taint of "Untouchability" in the eyes of the caste Hindus, it is not difficult to understand why Gandhiji should undertake a new fast now.

MAHATMA UNMOVED

Devidas's Dissuasions Prove Of No Avail

FRIENDS INFORMED

All Taken By Surprise: Gandhiji Commences His Day Of Silence

POONA, April 30.

Gandhiji took the fateful decision last night and sat down to draft his statement almost immediately.

ALL TAKEN BY SURPRISE

But it was not until this morning that even his intimate fellow-prisoners like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Mahadev Desai were informed of the impending fast. The decision is said to have taken them by surprise.

Mr. Devidhas Gandhi, who is now in Poona, was summoned to the jail this morning and his distinguished father handed to him the statement.

COULD NOT BE DISSUADED.

Then followed more than two hours' efforts on the part of Mr. Devidas, Sardar Vallabhbhai and others to dissuade. Gandhiji from another fast, but without avail.

Without losing further time Mr. Devidas Gandhi sent urgent telephonic and telegraphic communications to numerous friends informing them of the coming fast.

DAY OF SILENCE.

The Mahatma commenced his weekly day of silence at noon to-day.—A.P.

POLICE RAID AT SEWRI

12 Persons Arrested On Charge Of Gambling

On Sunday afternoon Deputy Inspector Savant of Bhoivada Police station effected a raid at Sewri, in Yussuffalli Seth's Chawl, and arrested 12 persons on a charge of gambling.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

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Young Gentleman of good means and education and belonging to a very respectable Indian family wishes to marry a handsome young lady of equal status. No communal or religious restrictions. Correspondence strictly confidential. Pleas write Post Box No. 340. "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted an European Governess in up-country. Pay Rs. 75 to 100 per month. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 345, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Experienced Bill Clerk. Managing Clerk, and Cashier in Attorney's Office. Apply stating qualifications Box No. 360, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Organisers on Rs. 125 P.M. and upwards. Few posts only. Experience needed. Write to: The Rajnagar Banking and Insurance Corporation, Ltd., Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad. (257).

Wanted Branch Secretaries in all important centres. Salary according to qualifications. Apply General Relief Association Ltd., Lahore. (357).

Applications are invited from Candidates who have passed the G.D.A. or the B.Com. in Higher Accountancy, for Posts in the Reliance Assurance Company, Ltd., New Tharagupet, Bangalore City. Those with good experience in Accounts having worked in Commercial or Insurance Offices will be preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Minimum start Rs. 40 per mensem. Applications with necessary Certificates regarding character and past experience should reach the undersigned on or before the 16th May 1933. Recommendations to the Managing Agents will be a sure disqualification. Thirupathi Balija & Co., Managing Agents, The Reliance Assurance Company, Ltd., New Tharagupet, Bangalore City. (344).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let:—Ventilated Rooms and blocks with good accommodation and shops in Forjett Terrace, Forjett Street, Tardeo, apply Manager at the premises from 8 to 10 p.m. (323).

53. DENTISTS.

Calcutta Dental College and Hospital, 249/B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.—Offers a 3-years' course in Dentistry leading to the Diploma of the College. Next session begins on July 1. For prospectus please apply to Dr. R. Ahmed, D.D.S., F I C D., Principal. (359).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted Candidates for Telegraphy, Wireless and Station Master classes. Railfare paid. Rules on 2 anna stamps.—Royal Telegraph School, Delhi.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents for the Sale of High Class Swadeshi Cigarettes in the City of Bombay. Those able to invest capital and experienced in Cigarette business need apply to the Indian Tobacco Corporation Limited, Podanur, South India. (258).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas Sd., Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Bilaspur, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Vizianagram City and Harda. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Good Chance.—Many customers are earning fortunes by our Forecasts of American Futures. April 24th Monday 747, Tuesday 746, Thursday 742, and Saturday 755: this forecast was given to our customers. We guarantee that our forecast comes true 4 times a week. Try us only once. We give guarantee about to-day's one Forecast, charge Rs. 10 only. Monday's, and Tuesday's doubling Rs. 151. This will absolutely comes true. General Cotton Reporters, Master Building, Bazar Gate, Fort Street, Bombay. Time: 1 to 3 p.m.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE.

For Immediate Sale—One Paunti Fix Maker 4-ton Ice Machine, in good condition at an attractive price. Apply sharp for full particulars to Ganesh Ice Factory, Ratangarh (Bikaner State). (355).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

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Tender Notice

The undersigned will receive Sealed Tenders up to 9th May, 1933, for supply of Medicines for Fatmabai Rogay Charitable Dispensary for one year from 1st July, 1933, to 30th June 1934.

Detail List of Medicines can be had on application from Mr. C. M. Dave, Secretary, 9-15, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 9.

HAJI IBRAHIM JITEKAR,
Chairman, Fatmabai, Rogay Trust,
9-15, Sandhurst Road,
Bombay 9. (324).

Public Notices

Imperial Bank of India

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 6th May, 1933, that day being a Public Holiday (MUHARRAM) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 26th April, 1933
6620.

South Indian Railway Company, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR METRE GAUGE STEEL GOODS BRAKE VANS.

1. TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 11 Metre Gauge four wheel Steel Goods Brake Vans on I. R. S. "MBVG" type underframes and with superstructure in accordance with S. I. Railway drawing No. 6601, without wheels and axles, as well as for the supply of certain spare parts for such vans, all of which are required to be delivered not later than the 28th February, 1934.

2. Copies of a set of tender documents, consisting of instructions to tenderers, form of tender, conditions of contract, schedules and specification can be obtained at Rs. 3 per set on application to the undersigned. Applications for drawings required for tendering purposes should be made to the undersigned. The complete set of contract drawings including two Index sheets comprise of 42 Sheets, which will be supplied at Rs. 1-8-0 per Sheet or Rs. 63-0-0 for the whole set. This amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

3. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes and endorsed "Tenders for Brake Vans" and should reach the undersigned before 12 noon on Monday, the 17th July, 1933, at which hour and date they will be opened and the quotations announced for the information of only tenderers who may desire to be present.

4. It may be noted that the invitation to tender is being published in India only, but tenders from Foreign Firms will also be accepted and considered on the clear understanding that the vehicles must be delivered in India and that payment will be made for them in India in rupees.

5. Detailed instructions regarding conditions under which tenders from Indian and foreign firms will be accepted and considered are available in the "Instructions to Tenderers" contained in the tender documents.

6. The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning any reason and does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender or any tender.

H. A. REID,
Ag. Chief Mechanical Engineer.
Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office,
Golden Rock, 24th April, 1933.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF MILL STORES

Under instructions from Messrs. A. S. Narielwalla and Sons (owing to the ill-health of Mr. A. S. Narielwalla, Senior), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will (TO-DAY) MONDAY, the 1st May, 1933, and the following days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in one or separate lots at No. 52, Mint Road, opposite Ballard Pier Tram Junction all the new English made Mill stores, such as a large lot of shuttles, Brich sewing machine parts; bobbins; various combs and warfers; binders; pickers; glass rods and creel pegs; camber boards; cap bars; screw washers; clips; chains; looms; Dobbylitis; reed dents; reeds; fillets; fastners; assorted healds; gauge glasses; pressure gauges; lubricators; hinges; grinding stones; hooks; linkchains; lappets; rods; needles; oil cans; packings; asbestos; pots; perforated zinc sheets; various cones; rivets; rubber and leather rings; springs, saddles; sand papers; spindles; shuttle tongues; sizing wraithe combs; guards; tapes; paddlers; thermometres; tube inners; temple looms; rollers; canvas; weft grates; wheels; grease tins; etc., also godown furniture such as large "Harischandra" safes on stands, counter, writing table; cupboards; tin trunks; chairs; etc., etc.

The above is on view. A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Private offers will also be received by the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

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MISTRY & Co..

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR GRAMOPHONE AND RECORDS DEALERS.

Auction Sale of a big lot English, Hindi and Gujrathi records, gramophones, violins and accessories, such as E. motors, sound boxes, etc., on Wednesday the 3rd instant at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at 6-12, Bruce Street, Fort. On view, Auctioneers, MISTRY & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Nagato Maru, x Tango	5901	30 April	4 May
Maru. Suwa	6893	29 April	13 May.
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Maru Hakozaki	6972	18 May.	31 May
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PORTS	Single. 1st	Single. 2nd	Return 1st	Return 2nd
	£	£	£	£
COLOMBO	7	5	—	—
SINGAPORE	19	12	30	—
HONGKONG	26	17	—	30
SHANGHAI	30	19	50	30
KOBE	25	22	50	30
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KAMA SHASTRA
(an interesting booklet).
GRATIS and POST FREE
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THE BOAT RACE
AT
PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY

KOHINOOR CINEMA: Dadar
From SATURDAY 29th April to 3rd May
BORIS KARLOFF
in
"THE MUMMY"

KARLOFF
THE UNCANNY
—as the 3,000-year-old mummy who comes to life TODAY to seek his lost love of a forgotten yesterday!
with
ZITA JOHANN
DAVID MANNERS
Edward Van Sloan, Arthur Byron. Story by Nina Wilcox Putnam and Richard Schayer. Produced by Carl Laemmle, Jr. Directed by Karl Freund. Presented by Carl Laemmle. In the UNIVERSAL PICTURE—
The Mummy
Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee at 2-45 on Sat. & Sun.

NEXT SATURDAY: 6TH MAY
Burma Imperial Film's
First Brilliant
URDU-TALKIE:
Dakuki-Dulhan
FINE DANCES & BEST SONGS.
GLOBE TALKIES
(SANDHURST ROAD).

LAST WEEK!
Under the kind patronage of His Highness Shreemant Sayajeerao Gaekwar Maharaj of Baroda.
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May AT 8-30 P.M.
SAVITRI
Booking at the theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.
Royal Opera House to be let on odd days. Apply to Aryan Electric Co., Opp. Portuguese Church Girgaum, Bombay 4. Tel. 24725.

The CARLTON
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THURSDAY: Matinee at 4 P.M.
RAMON NOVARRO
will charm you once again with his beautiful singing in
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"HUDDLE"
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MADGE EVANS
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"Pack Up Your Troubles"

HIGHLY APPRECIATED BY THE PUBLIC.
SEE TO-NIGHT
Featuring:—Shrimati KHOTE as AHALYA
A PICTURE THAT IS DIFFERENT From Others in TECHNIQUE, SOUND AND ART-DIRECTION
Patit-Pavan
or RESURRECTION OF AHALYA
The Story of a Chaste Woman yielding to temptations of cupid.
VICTORY OF FLESH OVER SPIRIT
AT KRISHNA CINEMA
Daily:—5-15; 8 and 10-45 P.M.

HYDERABAD TO HAVE NEW WELFARE CENTRE

Rich Tributes Paid To Raja Bahadur Bansilal

HYDERABAD, April 27.

The promotion of Child Welfare in the City received invaluable impetus yesterday when, in the presence of a large gathering of officials and non-officials, Maharaja Sir Kishen Prasad, the Nizam's Chief Minister, laid the foundation stone of a new Child Welfare Centre, which is the second of its kind in Hyderabad.

Prominent among the guests were the Hon'ble the Resident, Sir Terence Keyes, Sir Akbar Hydari, Major Naidu, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Raja Bahadur Venkat Rama Reddi, the Police Commissioner, Lt. Col. Amir Sultan, and Mr. Meher Ali Fazil, Superintending Engineer, City Improvement Board.

RAJA BAHADUR BANSILAL'S MUNIFICENCE.

In a felicitous speech in which he welcomed Maharaja Sir Kishen Prasad, Raja Bahadur Venkat Rama Reddi said that the establishment of the Centre of which the foundation stone was to be laid that day was due entirely to the munificence of Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal who had donated Rs. 25,000 towards its cost.

The first Welfare Centre said Mr. Reddi, which had been constructed by the Government at Darusshafa at a cost of Rs. 5,000 from grants for public welfare placed at Maharaja Sir Kishen Prasad's disposal by H. E. H. the Nizam, had yielded much good, but this had been found inadequate to meet the needs of the whole City.

Thereupon a second was established and housed in temporary quarters in Abdulla Risala. This was found inadequate and unsuitable, and it was felt that unless the new Centre had permanent quarters in some central locality it would not be able to do any useful work. Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal thereupon came forward with his generous deonation to meet the cost of erecting suitable premises for the new Centre, and also obtained from the City Improvement Board the free grant of the necessary piece of land in Begum Bazaar.

This locality was chosen because it was in a thickly populated part of the City and, furthermore, had the advantage of being in proximity to the Children's Park which is to be constructed under the City Improvements Scheme.

POORMEN'S COLONY.

In inviting Maharaja Sir Kishen Prasad to lay the foundation stone Mr. Reddi paid a tribute to munificence of Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal who, he declared had only recently donated Rs. 3 lakhs for constructing a Poormen's Colony in Ghasmundy (Secunderabad) and a further sum for erecting recreation rooms for the Temperance Association.

In laying the foundation Maharaja Sir Kishen Prasad said that the Government had established the first Child Welfare Centre to serve as a model for many more which were greatly needed. He expressed his pleasure at finding such an early response from the public and hoped that very soon every important locality in the City and every town and village in the State would establish similar Child Welfare Centres.

He thanked Raja Bahadur Bansilal for his donation and hoped that others would emulate his philanthropic acts.—A. P.

WIFE'S BODY AND SOUL HER OWN

Woman Asking For Maintenance Quotes Justice McCardie

On the hearing of a wife-maintenance case at Grimsby, George Benjamin Scott, labourer, who was summoned by his wife, Mabel Scott, declared that she quoted Mr. Justice McCardie's dictum that a wife's body and soul were her own.

She locked her bedroom door on him, he alleged, and went out as she willed in the daytime, paying many visits to an old woman who told fortunes.

The wife declared that she found a letter from another woman to her husband, and alleged that he had been unfaithful.

An order was made for the payment of 8s. 6d. weekly.

THEY ALL LIVED TOGETHER

"Disgrace To Civilisation" Declares Coroner At Inquest On Neglected Child

"A disgrace to modern civilization," was the coroner's description of a household the unusual conditions of which were revealed at an inquest on a seven-week-old baby-girl at Stalisfield, Kent, says "News of the World."

The child was the daughter of Miss Lilian Austen, of Knolle Cot, Warren-street-road, Charing, and during the evidence, it was stated that the mother was living with a man, Alfred Thomas Fowle, said to be the father of her three children, while Fowle's wife and seven other children also shared the home.

Miss Austen went out, leaving her baby with a bottle of condensed milk tilted so that the child could drink. Some time later Mrs. Fowle found it dead from suffocation during feeding.

The coroner asked Mrs. Fowle if she approved of the living arrangements. "It is not for me to say," she replied. "As long as my husband keeps me and the children in food and clothes that is all I am going to bother about."

Miss Austen refused to tell the coroner who the father of the child was.

Coroner: Police inquiries have revealed that the births register for your other children was signed by Alfred Thomas Fowle as the father. Do you still refuse to say, who the father was?—Yes.

Alfred Thomas Fowle, an out-of-work plumber, admitted he was the father of Miss Austen's first child, but denied that he was the father of the other two.

He stated that he had deserted his wife a few years ago, and went to live with Miss Austen. When proceedings for maintenance were taken, he took his wife back and they all lived together.

The jury returned a verdict that the child died owing to the reprehensible neglect of Mrs. Fowle, and added a rider that it would not have died but for the disgraceful conditions in which the parties were living, and that those conditions were mainly due to Fowle.

In censuring Mrs. Fowle, the coroner pointed out the child was left to its own resources for two hours. Addressing Fowle, the coroner declared: "One can hardly look upon you as an ordinary man. You seem content to live in a state of extraordinary immorality. It is hard to imagine a man stooping so low."

MORE DELEGATES FOR "JOINT"

Shah Nawaz, Joshi And Gidney Sail On Saturday

A few more delegates to the "Joint" sailed on Saturday afternoon to England by s. s. "Moctan".

Among those who left were also Begum Shah Nawaz, Mr. N. M. Joshi, and Col. Gidney.

Sir Edward Benthan, Lord Clydesdale and H. E. Hassan Raoof, ex-Turkish premier also left by the same boat.

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THE TOOTH PASTE OF THE DAY.

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BOMBAY TENANTS PROTEST AGAINST RIOT TAXES

"Why Should Innocent Persons Pay"? They Also Support Mr. Bakhale's Rent Restriction Bill

To support the Bombay Rent Restrictions Bill of Mr. R. R. Bakhale and to protest against the action of the Bombay Municipality in curtailing the water supply and against the system of collecting the Riot Taxes from the tenants, a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association, in the Framji Cowasji Institute Hall, Dhobi Talao, on Monday last, when Mr. Chhelshanker D. Vyaz presided.

SUPPORT BAKHALE'S BILL.

Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster moved the first resolution, as follows:

"This public meeting of the tenants of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association, expresses its considered opinion that legislation to control the rents of the premises in the Bombay City is absolutely necessary, and therefore gives its solid support to the Rent Control Bill of Mr. R. R. Bakhale, recently introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council."

RENTS HAVE GONE UP.

The mover showed the great urgency and necessity of the enactment of a Rent Restrictions Act. He went in detail into the various passes of the problem and the disturbances prevailing in the City at the time the old rent act was passed. Mr. Paymaster also pointed out that in Mr. Bakhale's Bill there was a reduction made of 25 per cent. in the rents prevailing in the beginning of 1930. In this connection, the speaker said that it would be remembered that under the old Rent Act a maximum increase of 60 per cent had been allowed upto the end of 1928 when that Act elapsed, and that after the removal of the restrictions thereunder, in many places the rents had gone up. Rents are still growing higher, so that there still remained an increase of 35 per cent over the basic rents of 1916.

After being duly seconded by Mr. B. D. Joglekar, and supported by Mr. Mitrasen Agarwal, in forceful and cogent speeches, the resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

CITY WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. T. P. Kahuvaker, then moved the second resolution against curtailment of water-supply by the Municipality, as under:—

"This public meeting of the tenants of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association, expresses its most emphatic protest against the action of the Bombay Municipality in curtailing the water supply of the City to much inconvenience of the public and requests the Municipality to take immediate action to ensure adequate and timely supply of water."

In support of his resolution, the mover stated that, so far as the particular motion was concerned, there could be no question of any rivalry or jealousy between the landlords and the tenants, as both were equally affected thereby, and that there was here therefore common-ground upon which both the landlords and tenants could take their stand together, forgetting for a moment their relationship as landlords and tenants. The resolution, after being duly seconded by Mr M. M. Kotasthane in an able and vigorous speech, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

RIOT TAX.

Mr. R. S. Prabhu moved the third resoltion against the system of collecting Riot-Taxes from the tenants, which reads:—

"This public meeting of the tenants of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association, expresses its most emphatic protest against the system of collecting Riot-Taxes from the tenants."

Speaking on the resolution, the mover stated that according to him, the tenants are not, under the law, liable to pay the riot taxes, but that the landlords alone are responsible for such payment. The mover also showed that tenants did not confine themselves to one house or locality, but that they shifted from one ward or place to another under the stress of necessity, and that it was the badmashes who had no fixed place or residence that found it to their interest and advantage to create disturbances and troubles in the City. It was therefore unjust and iniquitous that innocent persons should be made to pay for the nefarious acts of the former.

LANDLORDS & LEGAL ADVISERS.

Messrs. Gustad A. Taraporewalla and Mangaldas D. Choksey, speaking in favour of the resolution, expatiated upon the exaggerated and, sometimes, false claims that were lodged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court. In this connection, the former speaker commended the action of the Landlords' Association in appointing legal advisers, during the investigations in connection with the last riots, with a view to keep down the amounts of claims as low as possible, and deplored that the Tenants' Association remained inactive in this regard, but hoped that in future they would follow suit. The resolution was then put to the vote and carried 'nem con'.

CHAIRMAN'S SUGGESTIONS.

The Chairman then, in his concluding remarks, spoke about the necessity of passing a Rent Restrictions Act, having in view the conditions of trade and business in the City, and the consequent retrenchment in the wages and salaries of the employees. He added that Mr. Paymaster, in speaking on Mr. Bakhale's Bill, had, from his long experience of the working of the old act, suggested that some alterations should be made in the Bill. He agreed with those suggestions and hoped that the Tenants' Association will embody them in a petition to be submitted to the Legislative Council.

With regard to the second resolution, the Chairman stated that it had only recently been discovered that there was in the Tansa and other tanks still water enough to last for at least seven to eight months, while we had hardly two months for the Monsoon to set in.

NOT FOR TENANTS.

With regard to the Riots Tax Resolution, the Chairman pointed out that it was essentially the duty of the landlords to preserve order and to prevent outbreaks in the city, which duty should not be cast upon the tenants who could never stick to one locality or house.

After passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting terminated.

RECONCILING TWO HEADS OF TIBET

Dalai Lama Anxious To Make Up With Panchan Lama

An Chen Rimopochhy, personal representative of the Panchan Lama, ousted "Living Buddha" of Tibet, left Shanghai March 24, with his retinue of 14 persons by the Conte Verde for Bombay from where he will proceed overland to Tibet to see the Dalai Lama, the temporal leader of Tibet. He hopes to bring about an early resumption of friendship between these two leaders.

Interviewed at his hotel shortly before boarding the ship, An Chen Rimpochhy was able to convey his thought through the assistance of an interpreter that the purpose of his trip to Tibet was mainly to arrange with the Dalai Lama for the return of his own chief to his hereditary role as the religious ruler of the Tibetans.

HOPES TO EFFECT FRIENDSHIP.

The Tibetan representative said that as soon as he should arrive at Lhassa, the capital of Tibet, he would distribute the Panchan Lama's favours among the lamas as well as to pray to the Buddha for peace and blessings for the Tibetans.

His present trip back to Tibet was primarily initiated by the Dalai Lama, the Tibetan representative said. About two months ago, the Dalai Lama wrote to the Panchan Lama through the British Legation at Peiping, expressing his sincere wish to make up with his opponent and requesting that a representative be sent to Tibet to discuss with him details for the resumption of his friendship with the Panchan Lama.

Tibetan envoy spoke in a low, firm voice, and is quite apparently a man of great intelligence and strong will power. Though 58 years of age, he is still in the prime of his life. He was dressed in Chinese costume. He speaks a little Peking dialect, but not enough to make himself understood without his interpreter.

The Panchan Lama left Tibet more than 10 years ago. Since then, he has been leading an exile's life in China. He is now in Peiping.

7 YEARS WALKING HOME

A man has spent seven years walking home—and then he only stopped one day.

This man, Nikola Bulganin, tramped from the shores of Lake Baikal, on the border of Irkutsk (Asiatic Russia) to his home village Graberja, near Petrinja.

He found that:

He had been declared dead 15 years ago,

His estate of 6 acres had been sold,

His cottage had fallen to pieces, and

His fiancee had married long ago, and her eldest daughter was about to give birth to a grandchild.

Nikola left his home village in 1911 to serve in the Austrian army. Just when he should have been demobilised war broke out and in 1915 he was taken prisoner by the Russians. For 18 years he remained in Russia. His many attempts to escape during the war failed and he was sent to a remote part of Siberia. He did not know that the war had ended until some years after peace was made.

Seven years ago he began, on foot, the journey back to his native place. Begging or working to keep himself on the way he came across Russia and Turkey to Istanbul. Then via Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary.

He has now returned to his life of wandering from country to country begging or working his way.

TENANTS AND RENT ACT

Mr. R. S. Prabhu Describes Activities Of Association

Mr. R. S. Prabhu, Advocate writes:—

My attention has been drawn to the article of my learned friend, Mr. M. D. Choksey, Advocate, in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle," dated Wednesday the 26th April, on the subject of collection of Riot Taxes from the tenants. As it is likely to create a false impression on the mind of the reader, that the Tenants' Association has not considered this matter, I hasten to state the following facts:—

At a meeting of the Managing Board of the Association, held on the 14th February, the Managing Board, on my suggestion, appointed a Committee of three members, consisting of Mr. S. C. Joshi, Advocate, (President), Mr. M. N. Talpade, Advocate, and myself, to go into this question. The writer had submitted his opinion and views on this subject in a note dated the 15th idem for the consideration of the Committee. The pros and cons of the views expressed in the said note were then duly gone into and considered.

SUPPORT TO RENT ACT

The most, however, I can safely say or disclosed here, at this stage, on the matter, in the absence of an opportunity for the said Committee to meet and reconsider, if necessary, the problem in the light of Mr. Choksey's article, is that, as it was found that, in the absence of a Rent Act, which would, to some reasonable extent and in some just manner and measure, restrain the landlords in their propensity not only to extract their pound of flesh (rent), but also to get some drops of blood (increase therein on some one pretext or the other), no definite lead could constitutionally be given to the tenants, it was decided to give, on the one hand, the very fullest support to the proposed measure of Mr. Bakhale, by the Association itself.

And, in the second place, requesting the residents (tenants) of different buildings in the various parts of the city, to form themselves into Associations of their own buildings and hold meetings in support of Mr. Bakhale's Bill.

HINT TO TENANTS

The Ward Secretaries and Members of the Managing Board have been duly requested to move the various tenants concerned in their localities, and, it is hoped that these lines will reach every body concerned and they are requested to take their cue from this and voluntarily come forward and do the needful in proper time, which is, needless to say, what is urgently required in their own interests.

The Tenants' Association is quite alive to the duties and responsibilities with regard to the steps to be adopted to safeguard and protect the interests of the tenants.

To avoid, however, the possibility of any grievance being left out through oversight or otherwise, it is up to the tenants themselves to keep themselves in touch with the Association, and for public-spirited persons like Mr. Choksey to take up the cause and agitate in the proper manner, at proper time and through proper channels, like the Press and the Platform, whenever opportunities occur.

WHY AND WHAT

It would not only be very interesting but it would also facilitate the work of the Managing Board and the Association, to know:

(1) What are the directions in which, seconding to Mr. Choksey, the law as it stands requires amending, altering or otherwise; in other words, what is the defect of the present law as affecting the tenants?

(2) What is the way in which he requires the law to be rectified or modified or changed; in other words, what are the amendments and improvements that have to be incorporated in the Act or Acts?

(3) What is the exact nature or character of the organised effort that is referred to; in other words, what shape or form does Mr. Choksey suggest this 'organised effort' should take?

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Superior Gauze 5½' Height	5—0	5—6	5—12	6—2	6—8	7—0
Indian double Net 5½' Height	8—8	9—0	9—8	10—0	10—8	11—8

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SMART RISE IN NEW YORK COTTON

Passage Of Farm Relief Bill Influences Buying

WALL-STREET MARKET FIRM

Bombay, April 30.

As a result of the passage of the Farm Relief Bill with inflationary clause, there was a fairly large buying in New York Market on Saturday. The Wall-Street Market was also firm and there is a firm belief that now all commodities will soar high.

Prices on the New York Cotton Exchange fluctuated widely within a the range of 42 points. The market opened at a rise of 26 points with May delivery quoted at 7.60. There was scattered selling which resulted in a decline of 3 points from the opening level and May was quoted 7.57 which was the lowest level. At this level there was heavy speculative buying and prices closed at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 39 to 42 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 40 points at 7.90c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was also firm and closed at a rise of 36 to 40 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 37 points at 7.71c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points but later on prices improved owing to favourable political news from Washington and closed at a rise of 4 to 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 2 points at 5.52d. per lb.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 29.

May 1933	7.75
July 1933	7.87
October 1933	8.11
December 1933	8.23
January 1934	8.31
March 1934	8.48
Middling Spot	7.90

NEW ORLEANS.

New York, April 29.

May	7.71
July	7.83
Middling Spot	7.71

NEW YORK 10.55 A.M.

New York, April 29.

May	
July	Closed.
October	

NEW YORK NOON CALL.

New York, April 29.

May	
July	Closed.
October	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 29.

Days' receipts at all U. S. ports 18,000.

Days' Exports to Great Britain nil Bales.

Days' Exports to the Continent 6,000.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 29.

10.10 a.m. To-day's quotations. Closing.

April 1933		
May 1933		5.26
June 1933		5.25
July 1933	5.20	5.25
August		5.25
September 1933		5.25
October 1933	5.20	5.25
November 1933		5.25
December 1933		5.26
January 1934	5.23	5.27
February 1934		5.28
March 1934	5.27	5.30
April 1934		5.31
May 1934		5.33
Middling Spot.		5.55

EGCPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 29.

SAKELLARIDIS.	
May 1933	7.07
July 1933	7.16
October 1933	7.25
November 1933	7.31
January 1934	7.39
March 1934	7.47
April 1934	7.46
F. G. F. Spot.	7.49

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 29.

BROACH.	
Fully Good. (Good Staple)	4.53
Fine (Good Staple)	4.50
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.82
OOMRA.	
Good. (No. 1 Staple)	4.65
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	4.80
Choice. (No. 1 Staple)	4.95
BENGAL.	
Good	3.96
Fine	4.06
Superfine	4.16
SCINDE.	
Good	4.06
Fine	4.16
Superfine	4.26

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 29.

Bank bills 3 months market Rate	0-1/4 p c to 0-9/16 p c.
Bank bills 6 months market Rate	0-3/4 p c.
Fine trade bills 3 months Market Rate	2 p c.
Fine trade bills 6 months Market Rate	2½ p c to 3 p c.
Interest Day-to-Day Loan	0-3/8 p.c.
Interest 7-Days' Market Loan	0-1/2 p.c.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 29.

Gold bars fine per oz. £6:2:9

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 29.

Market:—Market closed. Uncertain.

Spot	19-7/8
Forward	19-7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 29.

	£.
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	13½
Hongkong Shanghai Bank (London Register)	124
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-3/4
National Bank of India	40-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p c	110-5/8
Conversion Loan	101-1/8
Rupee Paper	64
Indian Stock 3 p c Sterling Loan	74-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p c Sterling Loan	86-3/4
Indian Stock 4½ p c Sterling Loan	107
Consols 2½ p c	75-1/2
War Loan 3½ p c	100-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	110

LONDON METALS:—Closed.

London, April 29.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 29.

Cottonseed. Bombay, C.I.F. Hull ton,—
No offers.

Castorseed Bombay C.I.F. Hull ton—
Sellers £9:15:0. Apl/May.

Rapseed Toria Hull/Continent ton—
Sellers £10:2:6 Apl/May.

LINSEED.

London, April 29.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton—
Sellers £10:5:0 May.

Linseed La Plata C.I.F. Hull ton—
Sellers £8:13:9 Apl/May.

Linseed Bombay (London) ton—
Sellers £10:10:0 Apl/May.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 29.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed Lb. Spot—
Sellers 2-23/32.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, April 29.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels—
Sellers 21/3 June.

Wheat Barletta Russo parcels:—
Sellers 20/6 April.

Wheat South Australian parcels—
Sellers 24 April.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 29.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-3/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 29.

T T London on Berlin	14 60
T T London on Amsterdam	3 43
T T London on Brussels	4 25½
T T London on Madrid	39.62
T T London on Milan	65.28
T T London on Berne	17.53
T T London on Paris	86.12
T T London on Prague	114.25
T T London on New York Closing Rate	3.84-3/4

SUGAR MARKET WEAK

Prices Give Way

Bombay, April 28.

Our Sugar Market ruled weak during the early part, quiet during the latter part and steady at the close of the week under review, offtake being on a moderate scale. On the whole Spot Prices dropped by about 2 Annas per cwt and Forward prices also declined by about ¼ to 1 anna per cwt. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—Rs. 14/11 and Rs. 14/9 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 4/13/6 and Rs. 4/12/3 for April Rs. 4/14/3 and Rs. 4/13 for May, Rs. 4/15 and Rs. 4/14 for June, Rs. 5/1 and Rs. 4/15/6 for July, Rs. 5/2 and Rs. 5/1 for July/Sept. Rs. 5/2/6 and Rs. 5/2 for Aug/Sept. Shipments for Java Sugar and Rs. 14/13/ and 14/11/6 for African Ready Sugar.

During the week no business was done by any of the importers but amongst dealers there was fair turnover for Ready and Forward positions.

Foreign Markets:—Java has reduced limits for Whites from F. 6/ to F. 5 7/8 at which rate about 110000 tons are reported sold for export. London Raw Sugar Prices declined by about 3d. per cwt. during the week.

Calcutta and Karachi:—Calcutta ruled quiet and Karachi is reported to be steady during the week.

Arrivals:—S. S. Hankow Maru arrived during the week with about 39163 bags of Java Sugar. S. S. Begum, S. S. India and S. S. Himalaya are expected to arrive on about the 1st, 1st, and 7th July with about 35.000, 15,000 10,000 bags of Java Sugar respectively.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 35000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 75,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/9/ per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 4/13/6 per cwt F.B.H.

S. S. India Rs. 4/12/9 per cwt F.B.H.

S. S. Begum Rs. 4/12/6 per cwt F.B.H.

S. S. Ranee Rs. 4/14 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment April Rs. 4/12/9 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment May Rs. 4/14/3 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment June Rs. 4/14/3 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment July Rs. 4/15/9 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment July|Sept. Rs. 5|1|6 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment Aug|Sept. Rs. 5|2 per cwt F.B.H.

African Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14|12|6 per cwt.

Narkatia Ganj Birla Swadeshi Sugar:—Rs. 23/ per 6 Mnds.

Tone:—Steady.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, April 29.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta—
May/June per cwt ..... 7/6 Sellers.

C & F Bombay—
May/June per cwt ..... 7/6 Sellers.

C & F Karachi—
May/June per cwt ..... 7/6 Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 29.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt:—
Buyers 16/6 May.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt:—
Paid and Buyers 17/6 Sept/Dec.

Mymensingh. — One hundred and twenty-five live cartridges were discovered by the police from over a bunk while searching the Dacca train at Shutiakhali station yesterday. One has been arrested of suspicion in this connection. —A. P.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, April 28.

	Season To-date	This week	Season 1931|32	Corresponding Week 1932
Total in sight (excluding linters)	11,805	143	13.984	105 bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America, (excluding linters)	4,313	108	4.523	75 bales.
Exports from U.S. Ports	6,552	72	7.452	110 bales.
Of which to Japan	1,362	11	2.072	7 bales.
Of which to China	246	11	952	10 bales.
Of which to G.B.	1,125	16	1,099	33 bales.
Of which to Germany	1,465	22	1,386	26 bales.
Stock at New York	—	198	—	205 bales.
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	4,240	—	4,104 bales.
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	1,739	—	1,710 bales.
World's visible supply	—	10,313	—	10,221 bales.
Of which American Cotton	—	8,379	—	8,246 bales.
Forwarded to world's mills (excludng linters)	10,230	242	10,935	316 bales.
Receipts at U.S. Ports	7,832	93	9,416	91 bales.

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 29.

Nuddea, Cockburn, Rangoon.
Akbar, Dawn, Jeddah.
Varsova, Danbrook, Busrah.
Tango Maru, Uchino, Kobe.
Vita, Deme, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 29.

Jalavihar, Memery, Moulmein.
Subadar, Jones, Java.
Jehangir, Keir, Jeddah.

APRIL 30.

Birk, Ellingson, Rangoon
Pundit, Tattla, Rangoon
Heijin Maru, Yano, Kobe.

MAY 1.

Akbar, Dow, Calcutta.

LOADING.

APRIL 29.

Steamer India for Genoa.
Steamer Durenda for London.
Steamer Tango Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Nurjehan for Tuticorin
Steamer Silal for Rangoon.

ARRIVAL OF PILGRIMS.

S S Akbar:—The T M Coy's steamer Akbar, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah with a general cargo, spices and 189 pilgrims.

S S Nuddea:— The B I S N Coy.'s steamer Nudea, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Tango Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tango Maru, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Coy's Karachi mail steamer vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalavihar:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalavihar, sailed on Saurday for Moulmein with bal last.

S S Subedar:—The T M Coy's steamer Subedar, sailed on Saturday for Java, with a general cargo.

S S Jehangir:—The T M Coy's steamer Jehangir, sailed on Saturday for Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Birk:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Birk sailed on Sunday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Heijin Maru:—The M M Coy's steamer Heijin Maru, sailed on Sunday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Pundit:—The T M Coy's steamer Pundit, sailed on Sunday for Rangoon with a general cargo

S S Akbar:—The T M Coy's steamer Akbar, wil sail on Monday for Calcutta, with baliast.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 29.

S S Rajputana for London.—2 bales animal skins, A Esmail; 17 bales animal skins, A K A Rasool; 6 bales animal skins, F A Raham & Co.; 62 cks. slice mangoes, A R Palwit & Co.; 990 bags massoor, Ralli Bros.; 1000 bags massoor, 53 bags dill seed, T S Thadani & Sons; 1204 bags linseed, Strauss & Co.; 500 bags lentils, Birla Bros.

For Marseilles:—25 bales cotton fly. B Mahasukhram & Co.; 250 bags mustardseed, M Bhuta & Co.

S S Durenda for Dunkirk.—140 bags poppyseed, C Jivanlal & Co.;

For Havre:—675 bags myrabollams, C Jivanlal & Co.; 3612 bags linseed, Strauss & Co., 272 bags castorseed, Ralli Bros.

For Leith.—667 bags myrabollum, C Jivanlal & Co.; 200 bags nuxvomica, A P Gupta.

For Port Said:—48,000 bags cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Taunenfels for Hamburg.—1 pot palma rosa oil, Volkart Bros. 13 bags gum karaya, R Damji & Co.

For Rotterdam.—333 bags kardi seed, 125 bags mustardseed T S Thadani & Sons.

For Copenhagen.—82 bales cotton thread waste, M Chandulal & Co.

S S Tergestea for Trieste.—326 bags groundnuts, T S Thadani & Sons.

For Venice.—303 bags linseed, K Devchand & Co.

S S India for Genoa.—1289 bag groundnut, Ralli Bros.; 1000 tons scrap iron, G Gabriel.

For Marseilles.—500 tons manganese ore, J Finlay & Co.; 6020 bags linseed, Ralli Bros.; 1332 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

S S Heijin Maru for Kobe.—400 bags cotton raw, K Manilal & Co.

S S Nagoto Maru for Shanghai.—400 bales cotton raw, V Morarji; 1300 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe.—2000 bales cotton raw. T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 29.

S S Vasna, Agents, M M & Co., from Busrah.—4040 bags dates; 220 bales animal skins. 16 bags galls.

From Mohammerah. 40 bundles reeds; 25 bales cotton; 22 bundles wool.

From Karachi.—13 cases preserves; 30 bags almonds; 189 bags wheat.

S S Takliwa, Agents, M M & Co. from Durban.—1066 bags fruits.

From L. Marques:—855 bags sugar; 288 bags cashewnuts.

From Zanzibar.—395 bales cloves; 1 box bullion.

From Mombasa:—60 pcs. ivory, and 6798 bales cotton raw.

From Cochin.—100 kollies hooka shells.

S S Hakow Maru, Agents, L Edwards Ltd., from Sourbaya.—39042 bags subar.

BETTER TONE IN LONDON RUBBER

Cheapest Price

Messrs. Symington and Wilson London have issued the following report dated April 12:—

A distinctly better tone has been noticeable in the Rubber Market for the past seven days and prices have appreciated about 3/16 per lb. The improvement may be put down to two causes

In the first place there has been a better tone in America both in Wall Street and the commodity markets. Wheat in particular has shown a substantial advance. Cotton has also improved and other commodity markets have benefited sympathetically. We understand there has been considerable buying of Rubber in New York on the ground that it is one of the cheapest of the commodities at present.

Secondly, there is a revival of restriction talk in Holland. One or two different schemes have been propounded and discussed in the Dutch press and certain journals and individuals who have hitherto been known as definite opponents of any action towards restriction on the part of the Dutch have now changed their views and are taking part in the discussions.

CONTROL OF OUTPUT.

The difficulty of inducing the Dutch local authorities to undertake the control of Dutch native output still remains, but one of the plans recently put forward goes some way towards removing this difficulty in that it suggests that the existing remilling factories in the Dutch East Indies should handle the native Rubber under Gvernment supervision. The quantities to be taken over would be regulated in accordance with the export quota allowed to estates and the price would be arranged by Government officials as a fair one to the native according to ruling conditions. This plan would have the advantage from the Dutch point of view of reviving the remilling industry in the Dutch East Indies and giving a certain amount of employment. We do not know whether such a plan would entirely overcome the difficulty of the native production but it seems to us that it might be a step in that direction at any rate.

The Malayan Information Agency has published the figures of stocks in the Straits Settlements at the end of March Stocks held by dealers (dry equivalent) amount to 30,855 tons against 28,622 tons at end February, while stocks awaiting shipment were 3,234 tons against 5,722 tons. Total stocks are thus 34,089 tons against 34,354 tons, showing a reduction of 265 tons on the month. In view of the heavy March shipments it is probable that stocks in the F.M.S., figures of which will not be available for a little while yet will show an appreciable reduction.

The Rubber Growers' Association has published the preliminary returns of 354 companies out of the 615 which regularly make returns of their crops to the Association. Total crops reported by the 354 companies amount to 8,933 tons against 10,317 tons in March 1932, a decrease of 1,384 tons. The total output of the 615 companies in March 1932 was 20,429 tons so that so far as quantity is concerned the present return covers about half the output. It is unlikely that the arger companies which have still to make their returns will show any important decrease

The closing price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot in New York yesterday was 3 1/4 cents buyers (flat parity 2 9/32d. at exchange 3.41), showing a rise of 11/32 cent on the week. The Rubber Exchange of New York closing prices yesterday were—May 3.31 (last week 2.98), July 3.40 (3.07), September 3.48 (3.15), October 3.52 (3.19), December 3.60 (3.27), January 3.62 (3.32) and March 3.73 (3.40).

LONDON BULLION MARKETS

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. have issued the following report dated April 12:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £176,532,791 on the 5th inst., an increase of £4,693,741 as compared with the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold made by the Bank during the week under review amounted to £1,978,181.

Substantial amounts of bar gold (including about £1,100,000 on the 10th inst.) were available in the open market during the week. Some purchases were made for the Continent, but again the larger proportion was secured for a destination not disclosed.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine ounce	Equivalent value of £ Sterling
April 6th	120s/9½d.	14s/0.79d.
April 7th	121s/	14s/0.50d.
April 8th	121s/0½d.	14s/0.45d.
April 10th	120s/11d.	14s/0.62d.
April 11th	121s/4d.	14s/0.04d.
April 12th	121s/8d.	13s/11.58d.
Average	121s/1.50d.	14s/0.33d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from midday on the 3rd inst. to midday on the 10th inst.

IMPORTS.

	£.
British South Africa	2049960
British West Africa	71,760
Australia	1753172
British India	1015480
British Malaya	112163
Iraq	21534
Trinidad & Tobago	11514
Netherlands	14473
Other countries	24640
	£5,074696

EXPORTS.

	£.
Portugal	832500
France	553092
Netherlands	169740
Italy	15350
Belgium	8117
Austria	7725
Other countries	5365
	£1591889

Shipments of gold from Bombay las week amounted to about £683,000. The s.s. "Rawalpindi" carries £647,000 of which £181,000 is consigned to London, £102,000 to Amsterdam and £364,000 to New York; the s.s. "President Hayes" has £36,000 consigned to Marseilles.

SILVER.

Prices have shown wider movements during the past week, another wave of speculative buying following reports from Washington of conversations between the U. S. Secretary of State and the British Ambassador during which methods of raising the price of silver were said to have been discussed. It was indicated that the question would be one of the subjects to be considered by the World Economic Conference.

The first half of the week was quiet with China and the Indian Bazaars working both ways and America continuing to give support. On the afternoon of the 10th inst., following the news referred to above, there was a keen demand from America and, on the 11th inst., further buying for this quarter and other speculative enquiry carried prices to 17.15/16d. for cash and 18d. for two months' delivery representing a rise of 9/16d. over the quotations of the previous day. Shanghai exchange showed little response to the advance and with buyers hesitating, China selling caused a reaction to-day to 17.5/8d. and 17.11/16d. for the respective deliveries.

In the circumstances the condition of the market is uncertain but, at present, the maintenance of prices would seem to depend largely on speculative demand.

It was announced on the 6th April that the Chinese Government now require transactions to be made in terms of new silver dollars instead of in taels: the new dollars are exchangeable for taels on the basis of dolls. 100 for 71.50 taels. The "Times55 Shanghai correspondent under date April 7th stated that "in making the dollar the only legal currency the Government apparently expect to force the banks to desert the tael and in furtherance of this object have, in addition, imposed a 2-1/4 per cent. export duty on silver in order to induce the banks to have their silver silver minted, the cost of minting beings the same as the new duty."

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from midday on the 3rd inst. to midday on the 10th inst:—

IMPORTS.

	£.
Gtrmany	31572
Netherlands	26266
Irish Free State	60003
Chile	5181
Australia	22086
Iraq	3120
Belgium	2259
Other countries	5031
	£155509

EXPORTS.

	£.
United States of America	58710
British India	11710
French Possessions in India	8560
Germany	3297
France	1788
Sweden	1210
Other countries	1934
	£884149

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

(Bar silver per oz. std.)

	Cash delivery	Two months' delivery.
April 6th.	17.7/16d.	17½d.
April 7th	17½d.	17.9/16d.
April 8th.	17½d.	17½d.
April 10th.	17½d.	17.7/16d.
April 11th.	17.15/16d.	18d.
April 12th.	17.5/8d.	17.11/16d.
Average	17.521d.	17.573d.

IN NEW YORK.

(per ounce .999 fine).

April 5th	27½ cents.
April 6th.	27-3/4 cents.
April 7th.	27-3/8 cents.
April 8th.	27-1/4 cents.
April 10th.	28-1/8 cents.
April 11th	28.5/16 cents.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 6th inst. to the 12th inst. was dolls. 3.42-5/8 and the lowest dolls. 3.40-5/8.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 8th inst. consisted of about 161,300,000 ounces in sycee, 240,000,000 dollars and 9,329 silver bars as compared with about 169,200,000 ounces in syce, 230,000,000 dollars and 9,840 silver bars on the 1st inst.

EXPLORERS RETURN FROM TREK ACROSS AFRICA

Party Make Moving Picture And Sound Record Of Journey

After trekking for two years with three lorries, the first explorers to cross Africa from the farthest point west to the farthest point east have arrived at Luxor.

The party consisted of Mr. T A. Glover, the British big-game hunter, Mrs G. Glover, Captain R. B. Andrew, and Mr. S. Morgar.

They left England in February, 1931, and landed in Africa at Almina Point, opposite Gibraltar.

From there they trekked south to Dakar, 1,800 miles south-west, and the most westerly point in Africa.

They then travelled 3,500 miles, through Nigeria, French Equatorial Africa, the Belgian Congo, the Sudan, Uganda, East Africa, and British, French and Italian Somaliland, to Ras Hafun, the most easterly point of the continent.

The explorers made a moving picture and sound record of their journey, and collected a number of specimens for the British Museum.

He was a member of the Court-Treatt Cape-to-Cairo expedition in 1924, and, with his wife, he blazed the trail by camel through Nigeria to the Tibesti Mountains.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The statement of affairs of the Bank, as on the 21st April 1933.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed capital	11,25,00,00
Capital paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,17,50,000
Public deposits	6,96,52,000
Other deposits	71,30,37,000
Sundries	1,34,13,000
Total Rupees	90,91,02,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London	£997,000
Advances and investments in London	£924,200
Cash and balances at other banks in London	£130,900

Percentage 27.85.

Bank Rate 3-1|2 p.c.

ASSETS

Government securities	35,49,97,000
Other authorised securities under the Act	1,28,90,000
Ways and means advances to the Government of India	2,00,00,000
Loans	3,78,60,000
Cash credits	18,87,93,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	3,55,42,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	28,34,000
Dead stock	2,61,99,000
Sundries	51,01,000
Balances with other Basks	17,18,000
Total	68,59,34,000
Cash	22,31,68,000
Total Rupees	90,91,02,000

LIABILITIES.

Public deposits Rs. 1,05,81,000 increase.

Other deposits Rs. 1,37,32,000 increase.

ASSETS

Bank's investments Rs. 52,79,000 Decrease.

Loans Rs. 64,14,000 Decrease.

Cash Credits Rs. 31,89,000 Decrease.

Bills discounted and purchased Rs. 65,000 Increase.

Cash Rs. 1,89,21,00 Increase.

Ways and means advances to Government of India Rs. 2,00,00,000 Increase.

Percentage 27.85.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Vaishak Shud, 6, 1929.
Muslim—Moharrum 5, 1352.
Parsi—Avan 27, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 11m.
Sunset—7h. 1m.
Hightide—3-00, 16-24.
Lowtide—9-4, 23-00.
PHASES OF THE MOON—First Quarter 3rd May, 4h. 9m. a. m. Ful. Moon 10th May, 3h. 34m. a. m. Last Quarter 16th May 6h. 20m. p.m.
England-India Telephone Inauguration at 3-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 2.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, May 3.
Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.
THURSDAY, May 4.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
FRIDAY, May 5.
Results of BSc., Second MBBS, and Third MBBS, Examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.
SATURDAY May 6.
Muharram: Public Holiday (Banks Closed).

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE:—"Night Birds". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR.—"Hot Pepper". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS:—"Zahez Banp". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL:—"Prosperity." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON:— "Puran Bhakta". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON:—"Huddle". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE:—"The Big Broadcast." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END:— "Vagabond Prince." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY:—"After the Ball." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES:—"Yellow Ticket." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA:—"Patit Pavan p.m.
KOHINOOR CINEMA:— "The Mummy". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-00 noon.
Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
12-30 p.m. Selection of European Gramophone Records.
1-00 p.m. Bombay Market Rates. Inter Science Examination Results.
6-00 p.m.
Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
6-30 p.m. Light Music. By Miss Sangivini G. S. Marathey Instrumental Music. By Master Mohile—Bulbul Tarang.
8-30 p.m.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
9-15 p.m. Empire Relay, if Reception Satisfactory.
News in Hindi.
New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
Weather Report and News Bulletin "Here and There". By the Globetrotter.
9-30 p.m. The Melita Plectrum Orchestra and the Pickkens Sisters Rhythm singers.
11-00 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.

BENGALEE PRIMARY SCHOOL—A Bengalee Primary School will be started at Parel from the 1st of May. Any information regarding it is obtainable from Mr. B. N. Son, Parel.

SHIVAJI ANNIVERSARY IN MANDVI.—To-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in Mandvi Arya Samaj Shri Shivaji anniversary will be celebrated and Sjt. Prausingh will perform wonderful archery feats.

TIMINGS OF B. B. and C. I. RAILYWAY MAIL AND EXPRESS. From 1st May 1933, the time of arrival of 8 Up passenger at Bombay Central will be 5-40 hours instead of 5/35.

IN AID OF MEERUT DEFENCE FUND.—The Sawai Gandharva's Classical Music concert will be held on 6th May at 9 p.m. at the Bombay Theatre. The rates of the tickets are Rs. 10/-8/-5/12/-4/8- 3/6-, 2/4-, 1/12/-, and 1/2-. Booking of the tickets is opened with the Meena Restaurant, 24 Apollo Street, opp. Imperial Bank, Fort, Bombay.

BHIWANDI:—Two lady volunteers were arrested while distributing Thana District Congress Bulletins in the Dajreswari Fair on April 25 and were taken to the Bhiwandi Lock up.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.
VAIDYA—Dr. Moreshwar Rayaram, Sion, died on 30-4-33 at 2 a.m. of Augina Pectories. Deeply mourned.

GATHA SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday the 2nd May, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), Mr. Sorab Nauroji Kanga, B.A., will deliver a lecture on "Various Opinions regarding the mode of the generation of hypnosis or the hypnotic state, and "Remarkable Instances of cures effected through Suggestions in the hypnotic state."

BISHOP OF RANCHI PASSES AWAY

Receipient Of Kaiser-i-Hind Medal

RANCHI, April 30.
Dr. L. Van Hoeck, the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Ranchi, died in the early hours of this morning at the Europeans' Hospital after a protracted illness. The Bishop who was born at Antwerp, Belgium, in 1870 came to India at the end of 1892. He was the recipient of the Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal in recognition of his valuable educational services.—A.P.

INDIA IN TELEPHONIC CONTACT WITH WORLD

Rules And Regulation About Conversation

The Anglo-Indian Radio Telephone Services will be opened to the public on the 1st May 1933, at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) and will remain until 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) or later on that date. Thereafter, the weekday hours will for the present be 1-30 to 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) corresponding to 8 a.m. to 12 noon G.M.T. Sundays excepted.

DURING FIRST WEEK.
The Services will for the first week be restricted to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Irish Free State (Dublin) and the Isle of Man on the one side and Bombay and Poona on the other. From the 8th the telephonic communications will be extended to most countries in Europe. The names of these countries can be ascertained by reference to the Engineering Supervisor's (Telephone No. 9099), the Central Telegraph Office Enquiry Section (Telephone No. 9150), the Telephone Revenue Accounting Branch (Telephone No. 9050), and the Bombay General Post Office Enquiry Section (Telephone No. 9127).
CHARGES FOR CONVERSATION
The charge for a 3 minutes' conversation to places in England, Scotland and Wales is Rs. 80.
Northern Ireland (Dublin) and the Isle of Man Rs. 84.
Each additional minute's conversation to places will cost Rs. 26/11 and to (b) Rs. 28. The charges for conversations to European countries for 3 minutes and after 3 minutes. Calls from local subscribers can be made from their own telephones or from the Central Telegraph Office as well as from certain specified post offices in telephonic communication with the Central Exchange. All intending callers are required to deposit a sum of Rs. 100 before making a call and give an undertaking to pay any extra charges which may arise. Calls may be limited to periods of 3, 4 or 5 minutes or longer at the discretion of the caller.
REPORT CHARGE.
In a person to person call when communication is established with the telephone required but further efforts to complete the call are abandoned owing to neither the person required nor the acceptable substitute being obtainable, a report charge only will be made.

El-ISLAH

The All-India Khaksar Movement, otherwise called the Spade Movement which is designed to uplift Muslims has now established its permanent centres in different parts of India, especially the Punjab and the Frontier.
The sponsors of the movement have now decided to bring out a paper. The yearly subscription will be Rs. 5/-. The first issue will come out in July. It will bear the title El-Islah.

Shaukat Ali Explains Demand For Peace

Intends To See Viceroy At Simla And Hopes He Will Be "More Considerate This Time"

AHMEDABAD, April 30.
Presiding at the Gujerat Muslim Political Conference, Maulana Shaukat Ali explained his demand for "peace in India," and urged Indian Muslims to cultivate the Pan-Islamic outlook.
"When I talk of peace in India," said the Maulana, "it means peace not only between Muslims and Muslims and Hindus and Muslims, but I mean to include the British also in that peace."

The Maulana proceeded: "I hope to meet Pandit Malaviya on the 5th May, at Delhi, and then go to Simla and ask for an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy, and I do hope that this time His Excellency will be more considerate, because, if government is now to be conducted by the people themselves, we too would like that our country's laws are fully respected. Indiscipline and insubordination would kill any nation and ruin its prestige and honour.

"I have every hope that Gandhiji and our young and brave brother, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and others will listen to old friends and co-workers, and for their sake would even make sacrifices, not in principle, but in details."

PAN-ISLAMISM.
Proceeding to deal with pan-Islamism, Maulana Shaukat Ali said: "Our duties as Muslims are not confined to India alone. You have got to think of the whole world. The Holy Quoran truly says 'We Muslims are brothers.'
A wonderful awakening has come to our Arab and other Muslim brothers. The great Arab race is roused, and owing to the Zionist and Jewish invasion of the holy Palestine, they are seriously organising themselves and need our help and co-operation. The Balfour Declaration or any decision of the League of Nations cannot make us forget the declaration of our holy Prophet—may peace be on him—which he gave before he departed from this world.
MUSLIM WORLD CONFERENCE.
For the next Muslim World Conference, which takes place some time after December in Jerusalem I have the assurance of responsible officials that its rules and regulations will be broadened, and that every effort will be made to make it a really representative gathering."—A.P.

GOOD RESPONSE TO EXHIBITION

Dr. Pavri Thanks Public Bodies For Co-operation

Dr. M. E. Pavri delivering his address on Sunday evening at the Health Maternity and Infant Welfare Exhibition (closing day) at Lady Willingdon Building, Esplanade Maidan, Bombay said:
To-day is the last day of the eHalth, Maternity and Infant Welfare Exhibition organised by the Parsi Ambulance and Nursing Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Overseas, at Lady Willingdon Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay. The organisers of tris exhibition had not the faintest conception that it will be so nicely responded to by the public of Bombay as is seen from large crowd of men, women and children desiring admittance.
We were thinking the desirability of such an exhibition long ago but now with a building of our own we could put our thoughts into action by the efforts and whole-hearted co-operation of Dr. A. D. Edul Behram and Dr. K. S. Patel. That nucleus of though aided by the combined co operation of all concerned developed into a reality which the public of Bombay can only be a judge. Different associations and public bodies and also the public of Bombay have given us aid and co-operation in all spheres to our satisfaction, for which we thank them lost cordially.
NOT ONE MAIN SHOW.
It is not one man's show but it is the outcome of the combined co-operation of one and all. We have, in a shamiana behind our building, stalls exhibiting stove danger, Red Cross, Plague, Malaria, Tuberculosis, Milk Maternity and Infant Welfare. Social diseases etc. etc. managed and manned by the assistance of different public bodies and associations assisted by the members of The Parsi Ambulance and Nursing Divisions.
This exhibition has been in some aspects digerent from those held before and had its special features in being the first of its kind in presenting the horror of stove danger tragedies and First Aid and Nursing Demonstrations so ably and realistically staged by the members of our Divisions.
LADIES' GREAT INTEREST.
Owing to the great interest taken by ladies we had to keep two special days solely reserved for ladies. Every day there was a change of programme and cinema films on different subjects had to be screened and magic lantern slides on Infant Welfare by Dr. Dhanjibhoy H. Mehta were exhibited to a bumper audience.
HEALTH GUIDE.
Health Guide of about 115 pages is the unique feature of the Health Week in which Health Topics on different subjects have been published for the benefit of the public and those who could not attend the Exhibition. This exhibition was free and was open to one and all without distinction of caste, colour or creed.
We thank again one and all for their very kind zeal, enthusiasm and co-operation given to us ungrudgingly during this Health Week to make it an humble success.

HOW A WARD OBSERVE HARIJAN DAY

Hindus held a mass prayer at Mody Street.
PROCESSION.
At 7 a.m. a procession headed by Dr. S. B. Trivedi, Seth Nensy Tejpal and Sjt. Harkisandas L. Jhavery, acting Secretary of S. U. S. Bombay Provincial Board, started from Mody Street, went through Mint Road, Bazar Gate and Holi Chakla, collecting funds, playing Dandia Ras, reciting Bhajan, selling Harijan Literature.
At 9 a.m. Sanitation Committee visited the Harijan quarters.
PUBLIC MEETING.
At 6 p.m. a public meeting was held at 123, Mody Street, under the presidentship of Sjt. Harkisandas L. Jhaveri, when three resolution were passed.
DISTRIBUTION OF SWEETS.
After distribution of sweets, and reciting the song of Vande Mataram, the meeting terminated.

MANDVI WARD

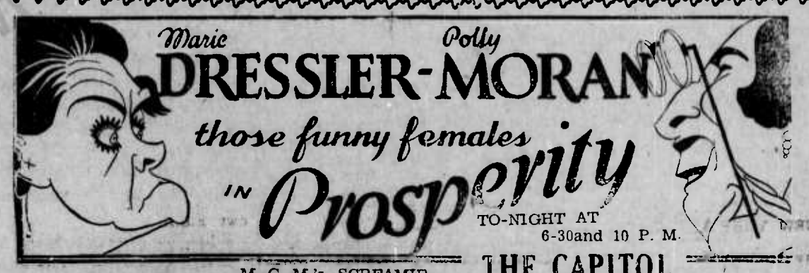
The 2nd Harijan Day at Mandvi was begun by the ladies of the Gandhi Seva Smt. Ramaben Batt, Smt. Nirmala Shroff and others at Valapakhadi, by cleaning the houses of the Harijans and washing their clothes, and with prayers early in the morning.
SWEETMEATS.
Sports were arranged at Valpakhadi under the directions of Sjt. Mohanlal Panachand, and Virjibhai and sweets were distributed from 500 to 600 boys by president Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri. Silver medals for the winners were given kindly by Mr. Lladhar Shah.
SUBSCRIPTIONS.
At three p.m., a procession headed by Sjt. D. K. S Bhatt of Mandvi started. A white khaddar (sheet) was held by the ladies of the Gawli Seva Sena including Smt. Nirmala Shroff, Smt. Naja Dastur and Smt. Gajrabai Desai. The people from the balconies threw rupees, notes and annas. After passing through the various localities of Mandvi Ward, the procession reached the meeting place.
PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.
At the meeting Dr. Meisheri presided and gave away the prizes to the winners of the sports in the morning.
MR. BHATT'S EXHORTATION.
Mr. D. K. Bhatt, B.A., then exhorted them to give up wine and flesh of the dead cattle and fulfil the expectations of the great saint.

PEEP INTO ACCIDENT

What Hinkler's Diary Reveals

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, April 29.
Hinkler's diary recording the names of the places passed during the flight, namely Le Bourget, Macon, Modane, Mont Cenis, Spezia and Florence, has been found at the door of the pocket of the plane with a note adding that he proposed to fly over Mount Laverna and then down the Adriatic coast to Brindisi. Hinkler's watch stopped at 3 p.m. which must have been the time of the crash and although the machine caught fire, petrol tanks were still partly full, and storm must have put the flames out quickly.
Representatives of British embassy and Italian Air Ministry have left for Castel Sannicclo for official identification.

THE BIGGEST LINE-UP OF RADIO STARS EVER ASSEMBLED.
HEAR THESE SONGS
'Please', 'Trees', 'Marta', 'Where the Blue of the Night' 'Minnie the Moocher' 'Here Lies Love'
PARAMOUNT
PATHE CINEMA
DAILY 3-30, 6-30, and 10 p. m.



TO-NIGHT AT 6-30and 10 P. M.
M.-G.-M.'s SCREAMIE
THE CAPITOL
ALSO:— BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS——MUSICAL COMEDY REVUE.

Tragic Accident Near Khandala Ghat

Two Bombay Parsis Killed And Boy Injured In Car Which Bumps And Topples Over : Driver Arrested By Police

POONA, April 30.
A serious motor accident occurred this morning resulting in the death of two Parsis of Bombay, Mr. Hormusji Dorabji Pudumji and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Phiroze H. Pudumji.

Mrs. Pudumji's son, a young boy, who was also in the car, sustained a fractured collar-bone, while the driver appears to have got off with only slight bruises, and he has been arrested by the Police.

It appears that the car was proceeding to Mahableshwar, and, as it was approaching Khandalla Ghat, it suddenly bumped violently into a deep rut, and toppled over throwing Mr. Pudumji out, and dashing him against a large stone. He sustained fracture of the skull, and was killed on the spot.

Mrs. Pudumji sustained fracture of the base of the skull and died while being taken to Wai for medical aid.

The bodies of the victims have been brought to Poona.—A. P.

FUNERAL TAKES PLACE TO-DAY.
A local correspondent writes under Monday's date:—
The funeral service takes place this (Monday) morning.
Mr. Hormusji was about 70 years and Mrs. Nawajbai about 40 years old.

NEW URDU "DAILY" FOR LAHORE

The publication of the "Daily Zamindar" being postponed we are informed that the ex-editorial staff of that paper, consisting of M. Abdul Baqi, M. Siddique Tabile and M. Ismail Wahshi has decided to start a new Urdu Daily styled as "Azad". The policy of the paper will be thoroughly non-communal and national and free from all political and religious sectarianianism.
The paper, will be published in the first week of May.

SPIRITUALISTS. MEET AT HARDWAR

Rishi Tells Of Communication With Dead

(From A Correspondent.)
DELHI, April 30.
Mr V. D. Rishi, the well-known Spiritualist, was interviewed regarding his experiences at Hardwar which he recently visited in connection with the Spiritualists' Conference. He stated that besides the Conference, seances were also held in private circles demonstrating the truth of human survival. In one experiment a spirit pointed out a large sum of money which he had buried at a certain place.
A discourse and a seance was arranged by the staff of the Forest Research Institute with a view to know something about spiritualism. Some of the Scientists in the Institute could thereby get communication from their departed friends in different languages.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1933

MOLOCH OF RAILWAYS

In unfolding the doleful tale of railway administration before the Rail-Road Conference a few days ago, the Chief Commissioner for Railways complained of the high working costs and the increasing difficulty of meeting them. During the last few years, he admitted, they had made no contribution to the general revenues and that two years previous to that they had only met their interest charges and their contribution to the general revenues by drawing on their reserve fund, which was now entirely exhausted. Other similar make-shifts were resorted to to cover the mal-administration of the railways by an over-paid and excessively centralized bureaucracy, though they will not save the Railway Board from filing its schedule in insolvency sooner or later. Depreciation Fund, Reserve Fund and many other funds have been raised to meet the high costs of the administration, though the Chief Commissioner for Railways said that "every effort" had been made "to cut down our working expenses to the minimum."

HARD TO BELIEVE

From the questions asked in the Assembly on March 13, we are afraid it is rather difficult to believe the statements made by Sir Guthrie Russel, that all expenses have been cut down to a minimum. Mr. B. Das asked a large number of questions as to why superfluous officers were maintained on the B.B. and C.I. Railway and the G.I.P. and all that the Financial Commissioner could do was to plead his complete ignorance about the whole matter, though he had ample time to make the necessary inquiries from the railways concerned. There have been bitter complaints throughout the country owing to the sinister policy of retrenchment now in vogue on the Indian railways of dismissing the lowest paid staff first and keeping the higher officials in comfort and even luxury, though the railways could very well get on without them. Mr. Das asked whether it was not advisable to abolish a number of posts in the "superior officers' cadre of the Electric Traction of the G.I.P. Railway", when prior to the electrification the whole work was managed by two technical assistants? Mr. P. R. Rau, of course, said that he had no information on the subject and that he was obtaining it from the G. I. P. Railway. We do not know what is or will be the result of his investigations, but we have little hope that they will lead to any kind of economy as long as the matter is left in the hands of people who benefit from the extravagance that is prevalent.

RACIAL PREFERENCE

The complaint made by Mr. Das was that the Traction Department of both the G.I.P. and B.B. and C.I. Railways were "relatively over-staffed in the superior grades" and it is a matter which requires to be gone into immediately. The public naturally wonder why it is not possible for the railways to make use of Indians on lesser salaries, when there are scores of them available in this country who possess both Indian and foreign degrees. It is monstrous that, when there are equally qualified Indians available, the Railway Board should send all the way to England and employ men from abroad on absurdly high salaries and allowances. Mr. Rau gave an assurance that, if there was over-staffing he would certainly reduce the number of men, though we are extremely doubtful whether he will actually be able to do so.

MONSTROUS PROPOSAL

Again, there was a question as to why the G.I.P. Railway is not buying its electric power from a private company, which could certainly supply it cheaper and also take over the power station which is now a white elephant to the Railway Company. Here too the answer was most unsatisfactory. Mr. Rau also admitted that electrification of the G.I.P. had not resulted in economies, and the reason he told the Assembly, is the fall in traffic! The real reason is that the G.I.P. Company wanted to buy a large electrical equipment from British manufacturers at a high cost and employ a large number of foreign "experts", instead of buying cheap energy, locally as the B.B. and C.I. Railway has done. In face of these things is it possible to expect that there could be any economy in the working of the railways? To add insult to injury the Railway Commissioner said that unless the railways were able to maintain themselves, the general tax payer, who is already hard hit, would have to dip his hands into his pocket and make good the deficit. This is a monstrous proposition.

Punjab Shows The Way

The report of a communal settlement in the Punjab is decidedly welcome. The report substantially confirms the forecast made some days ago and may be assumed to be reliable, though it has not yet been officially endorsed by the leaders concerned. The settlement is one more blow to the Communal Award and will surprise the Government more than did the Poona Pact. It marks a further stage in the reaction against the Award, the first stage being discerned in the Yeravda negotiations, and the second in the Unity Conferences at Lucknow and Allahabad. Indeed the Punjab question by itself was wholly solved before the Allahabad Conference was adjourned. But unfortunately the solution was not allowed to operate by itself, on the plea that the different parts of the whole communal problem were interdependent and could not be taken piece-meal; and a complete settlement was delayed by the hitch caused by the Bengal deadlock. However, it is evident that the reaction against the Award continues and is fast gathering momentum. To judge from its manifestations in several places, it does not seem likely to end till the Award is wholly scrapped and is replaced by a full voluntary settlement to which all the communities concerned subscribe.

BETTER THAN ALLAHABAD

It will be instructive to compare briefly the present settlement in the Punjab and the one that formed part of the Allahabad Agreement. The most striking difference is in the method of election. Under the Allahabad Agreement election was to be through joint electorates; but for ten years it was to be subject to the condition that a candidate to be successful must get a certain minimum number of votes from his own community. In its details it was a complicated method but a decided improvement upon the communal electorates, foisted upon Muslims and some other communities by the Award. The present method marks a further improvement by requiring purely joint election, the register of voters reflecting more or less the population proportion of the communities concerned.

ITS GREAT MERIT

To give a poor community a low property franchise is a boon to society as a whole, even apart from its communal advantage. As regards the number of seats reserved in the legislature, the composition of the Cabinet and the Services, the two settlements do not differ much. Both carry communalism even into the Cabinets and the Services, but it is too late to lament over that feature: it is insisted upon by all the communities in the Punjab. But the latest settlement, like the whole of the Allahabad agreement, has the great merit of being a settlement that is acceptable to all the communities concerned, apart from its intrinsic defects. We must trust to communal goodwill in the future to reduce steadily all those defects and ultimately to eliminate them.

WILL BENGAL FOLLOW?

One of the most encouraging features of the latest settlement is that it is not made conditional upon other settlements being made. It can, therefore, be accepted by Government whatever might be the position of negotiations regarding other unsolved problems. It is much to be hoped that Bengal will follow the example of the Punjab and bring about a separate settlement even apart from the settlements to be made in other provinces. Indeed, if the Bengal question is solved, the whole communal problem is as good as solved. The Punjab agreement augurs well for the success of the wider problem. And the duty lies upon leaders like Pandit Malaviya and Maulanas Abul Kalam Azad and Shaukat Ali, and Sheik Abdul Majid to seize this opportunity for a general India-wide settlement. Once the communal question is solved satisfactorily, the whole situation in India will be transformed as by magic. It will be impossible for the Government to resist the united demands of the country.

Press Views

Smooth The Way

As the Government is not prepared either to release Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders, or to permit the Congress to meet, all that the Congress leaders, who are not in prison at the present time, can do is to themselves meet and review the political situation. Such a meeting cannot be expected to commit the Congress to any particular course of action, but it can pave the way to the holding of a larger, more representative and more authoritative meeting of Congress leaders.—"Tribune."

Maulana's Mission

Maulana Shaukat Ali's return to India at this moment is welcome and opportune; he will, as he has already declared in a Press statement at Bombay, bring the whole weight of his influence to bear on the Government and their chief political opponents for a just and honourable 'rapprochement.' The Big Brother is essentially a man of action and breathes confidence: if the Viceroy gives him an opportunity to discuss matters with himself and the Government grant him the facilities he wants to meet Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues in jail, we feel confident that he will do his utmost to revive goodwill. Meanwhile, he can get into close touch with Congressmen, who are free and leaders of other parties, so that the ground may be prepared for lasting political and communal peace.—"Hindustan Times."

Still Hoping

The motion of Sir Samuel Hoare, on the basis of which the Joint Committee has been appointed, empowers the Committee to call into consultation Indian representatives, and we think that the Indian representatives having been so called, it will be entirely within the powers of the Joint Select Committee to enable them to participate actively in the formulation of decisions, whatever might be the technical forms in which the reports to the Houses of Parliament have to be framed or presented. In any case, we hope, no final decision will be taken without a frank and full discussion, with the Indian delegation, which is bound to be of great value to the Joint Select Committee in deciding on the procedure to be adopted.—"Hindu."

Unlikely

A good deal of significance is being attached to the forthcoming meeting at Benares of a number of prominent Congressmen. It is being whispered that the question of a change in the Congress policy will be mooted at this meeting. We do not know. But it is very unlikely that the Congress will agree to any drastic revision of its policy and programme unless the Government, on its part, agrees to revise its own policy of repression and can assure the people of a considerable improvement on the White Paper proposals on constitutional reforms. But we are afraid, the present attitude of the Government bespeaks a desire to win a complete victory against the Congress rather than a desire to solve the political problem it is faced with.—"Mussalman."

BIRTH CONTROL TUITION

Why League Of Nations Accepts Necessity Of Imparting It.

(BY CAPT. A. F. PILLAY).

Social and welfare workers, who have not gone deep into the subject, have a real misgiving, whether the birth control movement is not antagonistic to maternity and child welfare work. This is another serious hindrance to the more rapid spread of the former. Let us therefore examine this question a little in detail.

Both these are public health problems, and yet while multitudes of people can be established in the task of building maternity hospitals and welfare centres, it is almost impossible to get anyone to sponsor the movement, much less to finance birth control work

ENGLAND'S LEAD.

In this connection, the history of the Welfare movement is interesting. In England, which has always taken the lead in preventive medicine, there was no public Health Act at all till 1848 and even then it was only partial and ineffective. In 1869, the Royal Sanitary Commission was convened by Parliament and, as a result of its deliberations, the great Public Health Act of 1875 was passed.

In the next 25 years much good work as regards water supply, drainage and housing was undertaken. The results of all these measures were shown in the improved death rates and the lowered sickness rates. Paradoxically enough there had been no decline in the infant mortality rate. It then became evident that the problem of infant mortality was not one of sanitation alone or housing and that something more was necessary for its solution.

Thus evolved the maternity and child welfare movement which at first provided only trained and experienced women visitors to give advice to mothers as to the proper methods of rearing their children. Later on still it was discovered that even this was not sufficient but that ante-natal work was even more important.

SOMETHING MORE NEEDED.

Now is is beginning to dawn on the more experienced welfare workers that, though the infant death rate is decreasing, the death rate and sickness rate among the toddlers are not decreasing. This means that something still more is essential, as the cause of it is chiefly economical conditions. That is to say, the mortality rate and morbidity rate among toddlers to a large extent depend on the father's earning capacity and to some extent on the mother's health.

The corollary of this is that the less the earning capacity of the father and the weaker the health of the mother, the less the number of children they should have. It is here that birth control comes in, the only other alternatives being abstinence or abortion. It would thus be apparent that the imparting of birth control information to poor and ailing mothers is a logical

(Continued on next page)

Frankly Speaking

PURPOSELESS TALK.

Mr. Norman Davis has informed the World Economic Conference Preparatory Committee that he is going to propose a tariff truce. It is time that the United States made a beginning in this direction.

America is the refuge of protectionists, for it is protection which has created such huge vertical trusts with millions of capital. Tariffs are the result of bankrupt statesmanship.

Tariffs may be good for young and rising industries, but to continue them for ever, to protect a few capitalists, is to sacrifice the interests of the masses. Since America is the most capitalist-riddled country in the world, they want the home market to be preserved for the few.

England which tried the experiment only last year has not achieved anything, judging by the trade returns and the number of unemployed. If the Economic Conference is to succeed, the nations of the world must start with a clean slate.

But we may be sure they will never do it, and will only waste their time in purposeless talk as in the case of Disarmament.

Mr. BALDWIN'S HINT.

While we sympathise with Mr. Baldwin in the mean attacks made against him, because of his supposed extreme policy in regard to India, he will admit that his conception of the "safeguards" is altogether wrong.

The safeguards make of the Viceroy the greatest autocrat in the world. He can make and unmake the ministers, "scrap" the constitution and become a Mussolini or a Hitler, according to Mr. Churchill.

So many responsibilities have been thrust upon him, that he must be a superman to do at least a few of them satisfactorily. The safeguards are not there, as has been often admitted by the Tories and Liberals, for teaching Indians how to do things properly.

They are there to gard the financial interests of British bond holders. Mr. Baldwin says it is the business of the Joint Parliamentary Committee either to alter or "increase" those safeguards. Let Indian politicians remember this well.

CONGRESS TRIUMPHS.

We are glad that Congressmen have again been able to elect their own nominee to the Calcutta Mayoral chair, defeating the loyalist candidate. It shows that Calcutta is still dominated by Congressmen.

It was at one time feared that the two parties in the Congress might not be able to agree to pool their resources and make a united stand against the reactionaries. But at the last moment wiser counsels prevailed.

Congressmen have transformed the city administration, which is now not only better run than in the old days, but distinctly cheaper, though it may be difficult for Anglo-Indian traders and merchants to do as they like with the affairs of the city.

There has been much outcry in Anglo-Indian papers against the Congressmen in the Corporation, but the latter do their duty serenely, without being perturbed by these pin pricks. The "popular" Minister has now brought forward more measures in the Council to curb the powers of the Calcutta Corporation, and we have no doubt he will succeed with the help of his henchmen.

BACWARD BOMBAY.

It is disgraceful that even in the Premier City of India, also the richest in the country, primary education is not yet compulsory in all its Wards.

It is about a decade since it was introduced in the F and G Wards but no further extension has been made since. The responsibility for this rests partly on the Corporation but more on the Government, who object to sanction any extension on the familiar plea of financial stringency.

Government's attitude was due to a large extent to the law suit filed against them by the Corporation for the recovery of Government grants for primary education.

But now that the suit is decided to Government's satisfaction, it to be hoped they will help the Corporation to extend compulsion to some of the other wards, especially those in which backward communities reside.

UTTERLY UNREASONABLE.

Some of the jail rules in the Bombay Presidency seem calculated to cause the maximum harassment to prisoners and their relatives.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar, who went with his wife and his two little children to interview his brother, Mr. G. D. Savarkar, recently arrested under the Ordinance Act and detained in the Byculla House of Correction, says in a press statement that his wife and children were not allowed to interview his brother. The jail authorities pleaded that Government's orders were strict and allowed interviews only with the nearest relatives.

Whether the orders or their interpretation is at fault, it is most unreasonable that a prisoner should be forbidden to interview his sister-in-law or his nephew or niece.

It is inconceivable that interviews with such relatives can do any harm to jail discipline, and forbidding them, while doing Government no good, only harasses the prisoners and their relatives.

Readers' Views

SOMETHING WRONG

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the Corporation meeting on Monday last the Municipal Commissioner replying to a question regarding restricted water supply in the City stated that the present consumption of water is 74 million gallons per day as against 88 million gallons of consumption before the restricted service was brought into force.

This answer indicates that the supply of water is not so restricted as the complaints received would make it appear. The hard facts, as experienced by me in the building where I am put up, are that the residents in my flat do not get even one-tenth of the supply of water they had the privilege to get before. The water from the main tap is not at all available even during early hours of the morning. The supply from the tank is so scant that it stops sometimes even at 7 a.m. and in any case the supply does not exceed 9 a.m. No flush in the lavatory is working.

I had to go many a day without bath and children also are denied the privilege of bath. These are the hard facts and if the Commissioner so desires he may have them verified by a personal visit.

In the absence of regular supply of water, even of a minimum quantity if not a liberal supply, it will very largely tell on the health of the citizens of this City which must be the first concern of this premier Municipal Corporation.—Yours, etc.

C. K. M. RANCHANDRAMA.
Sukh Nivas,
No. 9, 1st Floor, Matunga.
Bombay, April 26.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is indeed painful that we should so often come across boys and girls of tender age, little people, who have not yet stepped out of the precincts of their schools or colleges, or have yet been cast into the arena of life, so hopelessly timid and constitutionally crippled! People yet in the spring time of life, people who are expected to be the props of their country, ought, in both personal and national interests, to develop their constitution as much as that "thinking thing", mind.

It is my considered opinion, that such a condition—a condition in which these buds have never had the opportunity to bloom forth into fine specimens of youth—, is to a great extent the outcome of rigid enforcement of hard-hearted discipline on the part of their guardians, parents or antique pedagogues. If such there be, I would request them to consider what John Ruskin says, in his "Praeterita."

"Children should have their times of being off duty like soldiers; and when once the obedience, if required, is certain, the little creature should be very early put for periods of practice in complete command of itself; set on the barebacked horse of its own will, and left to break it by its own strength."

Will not therefore, those who are responsible for such strangling of courage and curiosity, which is the very life-blood of our intellectual existence, find a way which will ensure healthy products for the good of the country?—Yours, etc.,

ROUSTOM B. DARUVALA.
Deolali, April 28.

"INDIAN BOSSES"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A Malad correspondent in your paper's esteemed columns states in reply to: "One who likes to know" that Indian bosses should be studied and not criticised. May I know what should be studied of them?

I came across some Indian bosses who actually don't care for the welfare of their staff such as pay, leave, etc., they even do not hesitate to call them names.

No doubt there may be some who take an interest in their staffs' welfare and do not harass them for their own gains May we know what the bosses and the correspondent have to say?—Yours, etc.,

ONE INTERESTED.

SUPPORT RENT ACT BILL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In these days of unemployment and very deplorable conditions especially of the poor and middle class people, a measure like the Rent Act Bill, proposed to be introduced by Mr. R. R. Bakhale, is the most essentially welcome measure from economic and humanitarian considerations.

As is well known, ever after the withdrawal of the Rent Act the landlords lose no opportunity of increasing the rents without any consideration of the general depression and unemployment. The tenants who are mostly of the poor and middle class have generally to pay at least 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. of their earnings assent leaving a meagre surplus to supply the bear necessaries of lives for them and family.

To add to this the capitalists do not fail to make use of its retrenchment axe and the rates of wages have decreased almost everywhere.

Though the prices of almost all articles of food and other necessaries of life have greatly gone down it is very difficult for a middle class man to make both ends meet. The higher rents and heavy educational expenses as well as railway fares are responsible for the troubles of middle and poor class people to a great extent. If this state of things continue even those that are employed will be financially weakened.

It is therefore necessary that there ought to be a sensible check on rents and measures like Rent Act are capable of doing so.—Yours, etc.,

J. N. MANKAR.
B. H. League,
149, Shroff Bazar, Bombay.

FAULTS OF "MATRIC PAPERS"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have been going through the question papers set this year at the Matric Examination and comparing them with those set last year and find that there is a great departure from last year's standard.

This is especially the case with Geography and Mathematics. On the face, the paper in Geography appears to be similar to that of last year, but if closely examined it will be found to demand an amount of information which cannot be expected from Matriculation candidates of average ability.

In Arithmetic some of the sums given seem to be intended to test the dexterity of the candidates rather than their intelligent understanding of the principles.

Questions like 1 (a) which is in the nature of a puzzle are undesirable. In Geometry no doubt exception cannot be taken to the book-work, but the riders are not of an easy type.

It should be made a rule that not less than 60 per cent marks should be reserved for book-work. In Algebra, too, at first sight the paper looks easy enough, but if you sit down to solve it, putting yourself in the position of a candidate, you will find it hard. It has to be remembered that the standard for a year has been raised to 40 per cent. in English and 35 per cent. in the other subjects.

It would be well if the attenton of the paper-setters is always drawn to the University, requirement that examples in Mathematics of a difficult nature or involving lengthy processes should not be set.—Yours, etc.,

H.

MOST DIFFICULT OF ALL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The most whimsical and the most difficult of the lot. Contrary to expectations, to usual instructions of the University and to the current Syllabus, the nature of the paper has undergone a complete change.

The books prescribed are meant for extensive study but the questions set, demand quite an intensive study. Meanings of obscure words and phrases are asked, and the range of questions does not cover the entire portion prescribed. Only a small question is asked from a prose book covering about 75 pages while from a small poem of about 20 lines more questions than necessary have been set.

The question on "unseens" pertains to medieval Kannada which is beyond the scope of candidates

(Continued on page 7)

Purge Hindu Society Of Untouchability Cancer

Bombay Class Hindus Pledge Themselves To Do Their Utmost To Solve Harijan Problem, Kirtan Parties And Meetings

Women volunteers of the Gandhi Seva Sena took a prominent part in the celebration of the Second Harijan Day in Bombay on Sunday.

The occasion was marked by the throwing open of one more temple in the city the Shankara Temple at Dharavi—to the Harijans.

A largely attended public meeting preceded the function and later, a number of Harijans with Caste Hindus entered the temple for 'darshan.'

WHOLE DAY PROGRAMME.

A whole day programme of public meetings, socials for Harijans and sports was arranged by the ward Committees of the local Servants of Untouchables Society.

Women volunteers of the Gandhi Seva Sena visited Harijan homes on sanitary rounds and also collected funds from the public for carrying on propaganda in favour of the removal of untouchability.

The programme of the Second Harijan Day organised by the Bombay Provincial Board of Servants of Untouchables Society included a Kirtan on Sunday evening at Bhavatsky Lodge, followed by a meeting under the presidentship of Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale. The meeting was well-attended and was graced by many Harijan children.

MRS. GOKHALE'S APPEAL.

Mrs. Gokhale, in the course of her speech, said that everything regarding untouchability and the Harijans had been explained by Mahatma Gandhi and that it was not necessary for her to digress upon it any more. She finally appealed to the audience to make a sincere and solid effort to remove untouchability; and thereby contribute towards the upliftment of the Hindu community.

RESOLUTIONS.

Then Dr. N. D. Savarkar moved the following three resolutions that were to be passed by other meetings:—

(1) This meeting records its conviction that the social and religious disabilities of the Harijans are inconsistent with the fundamental principles of tre Hindu Dharma and are detrimental to the welfare of the community.

LEGAL DISABILITIES.

(2) This meeting is of the opinion that the legal difficulties created by the existing laws and the ruling of the British Courts stand in the way of the removal of those disabilities and should be met by legislation.

RANGA IYER'S BILLS.

(3) As such this meeting resolves to pledge itself to the removal of untouchability and urges upon the Legislative Assembly the necessity of passing Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer's two Bills, namely, the Untouchability Abolition Bill, and the Hindu Temple Entry Disabilities Removal Bill at the first opportunity they may get at the next session.

NO RELIGIOUS SANCTITY.

Dr. Savarkar then said that untouchability had crept in the Hindu society quite recently and that its existence had no support from the fundamental Dharmas of the Vedas. He also added that the Hindu community had suffered much owing to untouchability and exhorted the audience to remove it.

Mrs. P. Sharma and others also voiced similar views.

A photograph of the gathering was also taken.

YEN MUST BE STANDARDISED

Mr. Scott Suggests Practical Methods As To How To Deal With Japanese Dumping

SIMLA, April 29.

In the course of a statement Mr. J. Ramsay Scott, M. L. A. suggests certain practical methods as to how to deal with Japanese Dumping. He says:

"Japanese dumping is directly caused by the depreciated currency of that country. It is a new evil and as none of the old methods can with it effectively a new scheme will have to be devised. The Government have tried the old method of a straight duty but this is no use in an emergency such as this for any further fall in the value of the Yen immediately nullifies the protection given as it did last year.

FLUCTUATION OF YEAR.

Flat year the par vadue of the Yen stood at Rs. 137 per 100 yen and the duty on Cotton Piece goods was 31-1/4 per cent. When Japan rent off the Gold Standard the Yen dropped to Rs. 106 per cent. The Tariff Board had examined the position and suggested increasing the duty of 18-1/4 per cent. to 50 per cent. on the supposition that the Yen would standardise itself at Rs. 106 per cent. The Government delayed acting on the Tariff Board's recommendation and when they finally took action in August last the Yen had dropped to Rs. 80 per 100 Yen. The position was then that the duty went up by 18-3/4 per cent while the Yen had dropped 57 points and nothing has been done since by Government to restore the "Status quo."

When the Yen stood at Rs. 137 and the duty at 31 per cent. a purchase of 100 Yens worth of goods delivered at an Indian Port cost the importer landed Rs. 137 plus the 31-1/2 per cent. of Rs. 43.—say a total of Rs. 180. Now let us take the case of a similar purchase of same goods presuming the cost in Japan is the same yen dropped to Rs. 80 per cent. and duty is 50 per cent. The cost delivered at Indian Port is Rs. 80 plus the duty of 50 per cent. namely Rs. 40 or a total of Rs. 120. In spite of an increase of duty of 18-3/4 per cent. the landed cost is less by Rs. 60.

To-day the Indian Manufacturer is faced with Japanese goods coming in at Rs. 120 whereas his cost is Rs. 170.

STANDARDISE THE YEN.

"My idea is to standardise the Yen at Rs. 137 for Custom's purposes and any duty fixed would be only Rs. 137. The yen par rate to be taken as Rs. 80 and if the yen decrease in value such drop to be added to the custom's percentage. For instance if the yen is Rs. 80 and the duty is 75 per cent. the landed cost of the same purchase as before would be Rs. 80 plus duty 75 per cent. on Rs. 137, say Rs. 102-12. The total landed cost is therefore Rs. 182-12.

"I do not consider that there will be any administrative difficulties which cannot be got over quite easily. The Dumping Bill will however in itself mean many alterations in the Tariff as each commodity will have to be examined on its merits."—A. P.

BIRTH CONTROL TUITION

(Continued from previous page).

development of the welfare movement and is in no way anatagonistic to it.

ON MEDICAL GROUNDS.

That is why the Ministry of Health in England has now authorised Government and Government aided welfare centres to impart contraceptive information to women who need it on medical grounds. That is also why the Public Health Committee of the League of Nations has recently passed unanimously a resolution accepting the necessity for birth control information being imparted to women for medical reasons.

If all maternity hospitals and welfare centres have a birth control clinic attached to it, it would be found that the expenditure on children's hospitals, lunatic assylums and such institutions would be lowered year by year.

COMMERCIAL MUSEUM FOR DELHI

Organisers Seek Co-operation Of Bombay Business Firms

(From A Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 29.

A large number of influential persons are busy organising a Commercial Museum here with a view to establish a Central Bureau as a permanent institution.

The basic idea is to promote the Industrial progress of the country on a much larger scale than has been hitherto attempted.

I believe a special representatative has been deputed to Bombay to secure the interest and co-operation, the Bombay Mill-owners and others interested in smaller industries, acquainted with the scheme.

It is hoped that the Bombay Industrial enthusiasts, never lacking in initiative and enterprise, will fall in with the idea and Co-operate wholy-heartedly in making the scheme a success.

In the beginning it will be necessary, I am told, to rent a suitable building in the business centre of Delhi, and inaugurate the museum, until a more permanent arrangement is possible.

Under the new Constitution, whether good or bad, the Industries of the country cannot be neglected. And Delhi or Simla, at least for some time to come, must remain all important.

PRATAP JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS

Udaipur Busy Making Preparations

(From A Correspondent)

UDAIPUR, April 30.

The anniversary of Maharana Pratap the great national hero of India comes on Jestha Shukla 3 or the 27th of May, 1933.

The Pratap Jayanti is being celebrated in Udaipur the Capital of Mewar. Great preparations are being made to increase the utility, impressiveness and simple dignity of the occasion beyond what it has been during the annual celebration in recent years.

JAYANTI FAIR.

Soon after the Jayanti Day a fair will be held at Haldi Ghati (Rajsthan Tharmoply) on Jestha Shukla 7th viz. on 1st May, 1933 the famous field of Pratap's battle, and a land of his devotees will proceed from Udaipur to the spot.

STOP PRESS

SHAUKAT ALI ON WHITE PAPER

AHMEDABAD, April 30.

Referring to the White Paper, the Maulana said: "I hope that the Joint Committee will remove useless safeguards and brakes that ruin and spoil the gift. Unless confidence and trust is created no constitution can be a success or acceptable. Toleration and goodwill are more important than safeguards and brakes."

The conference passed a resolution to-night approving of the activities of Maulana Shaukat Ali for estabilishing communal unity and requesting him never to cease his efforts till success was achieved and the rights of Muslims fully secured.

COLONISATION OF JEWS.

A second resolution passed by the conference expressed "abhorrence and indignation" at the policy of the British Government in respect of the colonisation of Jews in Palestine and warned the British Government against continuing that policy. The resolution further appealed to all Muslim organisations in India to hold an All-India Palestine Conference to protest against the Jewish policy of the British Government in Palestine.

WHITE PAPER

The conference also passed a resolution expressing disappointment at the White Paper Scheme and declared that unless all Muslim demands were conceded and genuine responsibility was given to the Federal and provincial legislatures, the new constitution would fail to satisfy Muslims.—A. P.

Readers' Views

(Continued from Page 6)

who according to curriculum are to study Modern Kannada. The question on Grammar is not based on the recommended books but is so vague, so absolete and so queer that only a Pandit could possibly answer it. The subjects for the essay do not, contrary to syllabus, pertain to things of ordinary life, but are abstruse controversial or unintelligible. Even the mode of questioning is not easily intelligible to an average student as it is couched in Sanscrit words and phrases, such as are not in use in any part of the Bombay Karnatak. On the whole the paper is Chaucerian while the candidates have studied the Modern Kannada as recommended by the Syllabus; and it is no wonder that an average student fails to answer questions carrying 40 out of 100 marks. In past years the standard of the paper was maintained in a manner befitting the type of our University. This year, however, it has undergone an unwarranted change and we see more of the pedant in the paper setter.—Yours, etc.,

"TRUTH".

Dharwar, April 24.

SCANDAL OF TOLLS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There has lately been a lot of correspondence regarding the re-imposition of Road Tolls by the Bombay Government.

It is also well-known that the Western India Automobile Association have entered protest after protest to the Government, but it appears that Government only listen to protests and arguments of Associations (who have only the welfare of Motorists at heart), when they think fit.

According to the Toll Act, which by the way, is dated 1875 (before I imagine, any motor-cars were in existence in India), any money collected or realised from Road Tolls 'may only be utilised' to keep the Roads, Bridges, etc., in perfect repair. No one, by any stretch of imagination could say the roads in the Bombay Presidency, are kept in an efficient state of repair, as it is common knowledge, the roads in the Bombay Presidency are the worst kept in India. Also are Government going to utilize the money realised from the sale of the Tolls solely for road maintenance? I doubt it.

To my mind, protests to Government are futile, in any case, to such a Government as we have at the moment, who are definitely going backwards in their methods of extorting money from the poor motorist. The remedy lies in the hands of the motorists themselves, but the majority of them are too gutless to apply it. If motorists, say, for a period of three months, would all band together, and only use their cars for 'necessary' business, cut our all joy-riding, the loss to Government revenue (petrol tax alone) would be so great that the present indifferent Bombay Government would have to take notice and cease to consider that the motorist in the Bombay Presidency is a defenceless lamb, who can be taxed at will.

In addition, motorists should keep off the roads where tolls are exacted, unless, of course, business necessitates their absolute necessity in using the same, and then motorists would find contractors, who buy these tolls from Government would, in future, be very chary in paying the heavy prices Government expect and realise for the same.

I would suggest that, if motorists are in agreement with the views contained in this letter, that they write to the W.I.A.A. and band themselves together to or some similar organisation, and band themselves together to carry out the suggestions mentioned.—Yours, etc.,

"DISGUSTED MOTORIST."

Bombay, April 28.

WORK FOR MEYER NISSIM

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is indeed gratifying to note that the Board of the City Improvement Trust has again put at its helm an efficient worker of the City in the person of Mr. Meyer Nissim.

Although in regaining this honour, which any aspiring citizen would covet, the responsibilities of Mr. Nissim have tremendously multiplied. I am confident, he will not overlook the grievances of the residents of "A" Ward whose love for and confidence in him bore an excellent testimonial when he topped the poll at the time of the last Municipal Elections.

Above the grievances of water-supply and unhealthy atmosphere in the congested area surrounding the Colaba Market, there is a great agony arising from a number of homes in a dilapidated condition, which threaten to collapse, enacting a series of tragedies which will demand a toll of human lives the total number of which, no one can correctly predict. Bombay had the misfortune to witness a number of scenes of house collapse during the last couple of years and the sight of scores of houses in a decayed condition is a standing shame to the "urbs prima in Indis." The Municipal authorities issue notices to the landlords of damaged properties, who as a result, put up a false show by the white-wash and repairs of the houses. But appearances are often deceptive and all that is built on fraud or imposture can by no means endure.

Will not Mr. Nissim take a serious view of the impending dangers and make a bold move for the total destruction of the houses in dilapidated state which totter in his constituency, before the monsoon that brings the epidemic of house-collapse sets in?—Yours, etc.,

V. NARAYAN.

Bombay, April 27.

GOVT. DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—This year's G.D.A. examination is the subject of much comment, not only among the students but among public Accountants as well.

The papers set at this examination are usually of a very high standard, even competing with similar examinations in the West. But this year the first paper in Accounts is very much criticised as being an unusually tough and lengthy paper, and of a nature entirely different from the past. The fact that the G.D.A. exam. is to be held only once again will cause much alarm and distress among those candidates that have been very badly affected by the Accounts paper No. 1 this year.

The questions set in this paper were conspicuously unconventional and were several times stiffer and harder than the B.A. and B.Com. papers set this year. Hundreds of candidates must have lost heavily in this paper. It would be a blessing if the Accountancy Diploma Board were to take these facts into consideration, so that many bright candidates who are otherwise very lucky might be spared from a further ordeal.

It appears the average minimum of 50 per cent marks for Accounts is only a provisional fixture, and that it can be altered when necessary. If that be so, the Board will do much justice by putting say, 40 per cent, as the minimum for Accounts papers this year.—Yours, etc.,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.

"INEFFICIENT TEACHING"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—While on this subject, let me observe that the primary schools are in their way excellent things, but I fail to see the utility of schools which eschew the teaching of the Vernaculars of the people and begin and end the curricula of the pupils in English, after all a foreign language to India. I respect it greatly and desire its progress along with the Vernaculars which we should love and promote but I am strongly against the discouragement of the vernaculars.

In the Bombay Suburban and Thana Districts Marathi is the mother tongue of the people, inclusive of Christians, but is being discouraged by the clergy who seem to prefer illiteracy to literacy and ignorance to knowledge and progress; it had been neglected nor is it favoured even nowadays.

No wonder if this is so. The priests, with very few exceptions, are totally ignorant of Marathi and do not know how to read or write it, or speak it correctly. As to the prelate at the head of the Diocese, he can manage with English, though indifferently, but as to the Vernaculars of the people whom he rules, he is hopelessly at sea; his go between, his Private Secretary, is hardly better of in this respect.

The point which I wish to stress in connection with primary schools is that without higher, agricultural and industrial schools, the value of primary education is greatly depreciated for after the pupils have gone through the curricula of the elementary schools, they can proceed no further. And what is the result? Nil to the good of the people. Government and public offices are closed to non-matriculates, and as there are no industrial or agricultural schools, their prospects are barred and gloomy. This has a most discouraging effect on education, as the bulk of the people do not value education for its own sake, but its benefits which they can feel and realise.—Yours, etc.,

PAUL PEREIRA.

Orlem, Apr. 29.

GRIEVANCES OF BRITISH INDIAN CATHOLICS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is a sorrowful comment that the British Government, at least so far as their Roman Catholic subjects are concerned, do not seem to be much solicitous of their interests or sentiments, taking refuge under religious neutrality. Such a plea certainly holds no water in respect of the Agreement, dated the 15th. April 28, between Rome and Lisbon, the consequences of which have produced the evils and grievances complained of, the arbitrary and manifestly improper divisions and suppressions of parishes and the failure of justice and want of appreciation of facts due to myopic vision and favouritism, the result of the appointment of an ultra-nationalist prelate, the direful spring of the people's woes.

The Pope as the Supreme Ruler of the Church, is fully entitled to make just and proper arrangements for the spiritual good of the Faithful, but what right has the Portuguese Government to show its cloven foot in the affairs of British subjects and the Church in British India. The Republic of Portugal is not the same as the Catholic Church of Rome. Yet, the Agreement, above mentioned, lays down that the Archbishop of Bombay shall be alternately of Portuguese and British Nationality, and the parish-priests of the churches of St. Francis Xavier and Our Lady of Glory in Bombay Portuguese subjects and Private Chamberlains to His Holiness the Pope 'durante munere' and the Bishops of Cochin and Mylapore also Portuguese.—Yours, etc.

JUSTITIA.

Bombay, Apr. 29.

SEE
THE BOAT RACE
AT
PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY

LONDON FRIENDS OF MAHATMA PERTURBED

Mr. Polak Hopes Matter Will Be Reconsidered

LONDON, April 30.

Friends of Mahatma Gandhi in London are most concerned to hear from Reuter the news of his decision, although to those who in recent months have taken steps with a view to bringing home to the people in Britain the issues involved in his campaign against untouchability the news is not altogether in the nature of a surprise.

There is, however, a general feeling of grave disquiet at the possible outcome of the step.

Mr. Polak said that in view of the fact that Mahatma Gandhi was several years older than when he last undertook 21 days' fast the decision was not serious though Mahatma Gandhi appeared to be in robust health when Mr. Polak saw him a month ago.

Mr. Polak respected the decision as a matter of conscience, but hoped it was still possible for representations to be made that would result in clearing Mahatma Gandhi's mind about the apparent urgency of the step and enable reconsideration.—Reuter.

MR. BAJPAI BOUND FOR BOMBAY

SIMLA, April 30.

Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Education Secretary, left for Bombay today. His visit to Bombay is understood to be to discuss with the Bombay Government the question of Haj pilgrimage.—A.P.

MISSING

MADRASSI BRAHMIN boy SUBRAMANIAN by name aged 11, smallpox marks on face, thin built, MISSING since last Saturday evening. Has flannel shorts and striped shirt. Finders kindly communicate with A. S. KRISHNAN, Navre's Building, Brahmin Wadi, King's Circle, Matunga.

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"CONSPIRACY CHARGE IS BASELESS"

M. N. Roy's Counsel Contends Roy Has Been Punished For His Views, Not Deeds.

Arguing Mr. M. N. Roy's appeal before the Allahabad High Court on April 26, Dr. Kailas Nath Katju counsel for Mr. Roy, dealt one by one with the letters alleged to have been written by the accused to some of the alleged conspirators in the case.

Commenting on the entire correspondence Dr. Katju submitted that to begin with there was an insistence by the accused that some Indian delegates should be sent to Moscow in September, 1922. When no delegates were sent the suggestion was made that they should have a conference on the continent to which six or seven people should be invited and the accused wrote to his so-called conspirators to come over themselves and to bring two or three others. The third suggestion was that after the conference was held they should organize a Communist party of their own in India and inasmuch as there was a suspicion in those people's mind that the Government would not tolerate an open association of Communists, they said they had better do it secretly.

MASS PARTY

At the same time the suggestion was made that they should have a mass party of people holding Communist views and other liberal views and that the mass party should be a legal party with a legitimate and a legal organization. For the time work was to be concentrated through that mass party, which should be called the people's party. Counsel submitted with confidence that these were the only matters which his lardship could infer from the correspondence and nothing else.

If the matter had been before a jury the accused would have been entitled to acquittal on that correspondence. His Majesty's name was not even mentioned anywhere and it was nowhere suggested that they were going to enter into a conspiracy for the purpose of depriving his Majesty of his sovereignty of British India. Such an inference could not be drawn, either directly or indirectly, and counsel submitted it was only people who were determined to read something into the correspondence that could find proof of a conspiracy.

LETTERS TO C. R. DAS

So far as correspondence with other people who were not alleged to be in the conspiracy was concerned, there were only two letters addressed to the late Mr. C. R. Das, one of them being an open letter and the other a private letter. Mr. Das was a well-nown Congress leader in the country and no suggestion had been made that he was a conspirator. The gentleman who produced the copies of these letters was examined on commission and the sessions judge held that there was no legal issue of the commission and his evidence was inadmissible. Therefore, so far as making the copies was concerned there was no evidence before his lordship.

Mr. Das was a well-known individual in Calcutta and he had left his widow and daughter. The first condition of leading secondary evidence was that the prosecution should account for the loss of the original documents or they should summon them. No attempt was made by the prosecution to have the originals produced or accounted for. The originals were not summoned from Mrs. Das or his heirs and no foundation was ever laid for the production of secondary evidence.

LETTERS TO USMANI AND DANGE.

Though Muzaffar Ahmad, Shaukat Usmani, Dange and Singaravelu Chettiyar were alive photo copies of the letters purporting to have been addressed to them by the accused were produced and no notice was ever sent to those people for production of the originals got by them. Therefore, on that ground also the evidence based on those letters was inadmissible. Before an accused in a criminal trial was convicted of an offence he was entitled to insist upon the due observance of all the requirements of law before any document was admitted against him. The accused, it was submitted, was entitled to take advantage of the fact that the prosecution had never summoned the so-called original documents which, they said, they had reported—a matter which the accused very much doubted. The prosecution wanted the court to hold that all the original letters of which copies were produced reached the addresses in the due course of post, but why should they not have summoned them from Muzaffar Ahmad and others?

AIM OF DIRECT ACTION.

The accused had asked C. R. Das to start an independent party representing the toiling masses as the lower and upper middle classes controlling the Congress did not care for their interests and to resort to direct action for the protection of their interests. Counsel submitted that there was no suggestion made by the accused that the direct action was meant to deprive the King-Emperor of his sovereignty of British India. The letters only expressed the political views and theories of the accused and had nothing to do with the charge of conspiracy brought against him. The accused, as the sessions judge had made it clear, was not being punished for his views and there was no suggestion that the programme he suggested had been accepted by his co-conspirators or had ever been agreed to at a meeting. Some of the expressions used might be strong in language, but his lordship should not consider those documents as if he were considering an Act or Parliament.

The prosecution, counsel submitted, had confused the issues in the case to the serious prejudice of the accused by introducing absolutely irrelevant evidence relating to the views of the accused. The sessions judge said the accused was entitled to hold any views he liked, but when he came to the question of sentence he said the views of the accused could not be disregarded.

At this stage the court rose for the day.

WEST AUSTRALIA TO SECEDE ?

Referendum Results In Narrow Majority In Favour Of Secession From Commonwealth

A large majority of two to one in favour of the secession of Western Australia from the Australian Commonwealth was shown in the referendum held by the State on the subject.

Voting for the referendum was held concurrettly with the elections, which have resulted in a clear majority for the Labour Party.

The referendum was the outcome of dissatisfaction with the protectionist policy so beneficial to the Eastern States of Australia.

A majority in favour of secession will not, however, suffice to effect that object immediately.

An alteration in the Commonwealth Constitution, such as the secession of an original State, requires not only a majority vote from the electors of the State, but also a majority of the electors of the entire Commonwealth.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Lyons, the Federal Prime Minister, commenting on the result of the referendum said:—

"I am deeply disappointed, but not surprised at the result. The Commonwealth Government will now convene a convention to discuss the constitutional issue thus raised.

"The various States will be asked to consider whether an impartial body should be appointed to inquire if assistance is really required by less populated States."

Western Australia is the largest and youngest of the States in the Commonwealth.

Its area of over 975,000 square miles is equal to more than one-fourth of Europe, including Russia.

It received responsible government last of all the States in 1890.

The main centres of population are on the western seaboard, and are separated from the rest of civilised Australia by a vast waterless desert, traversed by the transcontinental railway which runs from Kalgoolie to Port Augusta in South Australia, a distance of 1,051 miles.

Gold and timber are the most important products of the State, though there is also a valuable pearl shell fishery, and a large wool-growing industry. Fruit and wine are also exported.

The population of the State is now about 350,000.

AUTOMATIC TIMING OF RACES

Singapore Turf Club Installs Wonder Clock

The General Electric Company of Kingsway, London, have sent out to the East a wonderful clock that is to be used at the race meetings of the Singapore Turf Club.

It is the first of its kind made in England.

It is difficult to explain in a non-technical way this latest development of harnessing together electrical energy and photography.

Shortly it may be stated that this wonder clock is designed for timing horse races, dog races, motor-car racing—in short, all and any kind of racing.

The principle of the apparatus is that on one side of the course there is a lamp that throws across the track a ibeam on to a photo cell contaised in a box to which is connected an amplifying valve.

STARTING METHOD

The output from the amplifier is connected to a clock or watch. In the case of a watch the electric gear is all contained in a wooden box mounted on a small platform.

Taking dog racing by way of example, when the trap door is opened to release the dog the clock is automatically started, and when the first dog breaks the beam of light thrown across the track the clock is stopped, and the actual time of the race is recorded.

When the time has been taken for future reference the watch or clock can be automatically reset by merely pressing a switch. In horse racing the raising of the starting gate starts the clock.

The action of the apparatus is instantaneous and as the clock is graded to fiftieths of a second it need not be emphasised that this is the last work in actual timing.

Elaborate comparative tests have been made as between photo-electric timing and timing by the finest experts with the best type of stop-watch.

THREE DIALS

As a result it has been established that there is an average difference against the hand timing, of from 1/11th to 1/12th of a second.

The clock that has been sent to Singapore has three dials, two of which are inset on the largest one, and this is 3 feet in diameter.

The largest dial is marked out in fiftieths of a second, and the 20-inch single hand makes a revolution of the dial every three seconds. The inset dials are seconds and minutes recorders.

It will be gathered from these figures that the clock is of such a size that it can easily be read by the public from a considerable distance, and they thus get the time immediately instead of having to wait until it is shown on the board.

The breaking of the beam thrown across the track and the stoppage of the clock is simultaneous. It is impossible to measure with the eye any lapse of time between the two happenings.

The question whether the beam required any particular width or breakage before operating the cell that stops the clock, elicited the reply that the only requisite was that the beam should be broken and passing an umbrella through it infallibly caused the stoppage of the clock or watch.

There was a likelihood of the machinery being installed on the British racecourse, in due course.

Those who are in control of horse and dog racing realise the profound importance of absolute accuracy in timing and the photo-electric system is the last word in this direction.

The principle is use in timing for races is also applied to many other purposes in commerce, and particularly where rapidly of action may mean considerable saving.

For instance, the detection and prevention of paper breakage in newspaper offices, counting passing objects os conveyors counting coupons, controlling daylight signs, etc.

There are eight or nine installations on grey hound race tracks in England and the results are reported to be absolutely satisfactory.

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PICNIC PARTY FOR HARIJAN BOYS

Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward Servants of Untouchables Society the 2nd Harijan Day will be celebrated to-day (Sunday).

At eight o'clock a picnic party for Harijan boys and girls will be arranged on the Dadar Seaface. After sports and sea-bath sweets will be distributed to children.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon a sewing class for Harijan women will be opened at Sunmill Road.

Afterwards, a public meeting will be held under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, when Advocate V. N. Vedak, will deliver a lecture in Marathi on removal of untouchability.

Prizes to boys and girls who will take part in sports will also be distributed at this time.

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GENERAL RAIN IN ASSAM & E. BENGAL

Widespread Thunderstorms In N. West India

POONA, April 30.

A western disturbance has caused fairly widespread dust or thunderstorms in Northwest India excepting the North Punjab and the Northwest Frontier Province and in the United Provinces and central parts of the country with local rain in Rajputana and a few falls in Baluchistan, Sind, Gujarat and East Central Provinces.

A low pressure area lies this morning over the region extending from Sind to North Punjab. Associated with thunderstorms there has also been nearly general rain in Assam, and East Bengal while a few falls have occurred in Tenasserim and South Hyderabad.

Chief amounts of rainfall: Mymensingh two inches; Chillong, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri one; Sibsagar three-quarters; Narayanganj, Barisal, Jessore half; Dibrugarh, Gauhati, Dhubri, Silchar, Cherrapunji, Chittagong, Chanda quarter, Barmer one; Bhavnagar, Mount Abu half; Hyderabad (Sind) Kotah, Jodhpur quarter.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm and rain will continue to be fairly widespread in Assam and East Bengal and extend in the Punjab Kumaon Hills, southeast Punjab United Provinces and centre of the country, Bihar and Orissa and West Bengal. Scattered thundershowers may also occur in Kashmir, Rajputana, East Gujarat, North Madras Coast, East Deccan and Mysore.—A.P.

TOWER OFFICER ASKS FOR PUBLIC HEARING

Judge Advocate-General Refuses Request

Unsuccessful application, it is understood, has been made for the hearing in public of the petition presented to the General Officer Commanding the London District on behalf of Lieut. Norman Baillie-Stewart, the "officer in the Tower."

Lieut. Baillie-Stewart is awaiting promulgation of the findings of the recent court-martial, which acquitted him on three of the ten charges.

His advisers desired a public hearing of the petition in order that important legal points involved therein might be argued by counsel.

Mr. J. T. Coggins, the Aldershot solicitor who instructed counsel for Lieut. Ballie-Stewart's defence, does not complain of the refusal of the request by the Judge Advocate-General.

"I am fully aware," said Mr. Coggins, "that there is no machinery under existing rules in the trial of soldiers for their petition to be argued in public.

"If Mr. Baillie-Stewart had been tried on indictment, and if he had been found guilty, he would, as a matter of course, have had the right to appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal."

DOORS OPEN TO HARIJANS

Commendable Example Of Village School

(From A Correspondent.)

CHAUK (Kolaba)
Dist. April 29.

The small but important village of Chauk in the Kolaba District, was enfete on Thursday last for an interesting ceremony. This village is rapidly growing. Its school house built in 1858 had was now too small to accommodate the large number of pupils which receives its three R's in it. In these depressed times the inhabitants vainly appealed to the Government and District Board to supply the long felt want of an extension. Mr. Muljibhai Amichand, a rich merchant and landholder of the place, came to their rescue and built and donated a commodious extension which has been named after him as "Muljibhai Hall."

The opening ceremony was presided over by Mr V. G. Deshpande, Judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court and several distinguished gentlemen attended the ceremony.

It was disclosed at this meeting that the boy who stood first at the recent annual examination belonged to the Depressed Classes being a Mahar by caste. The Dy. Educational Inspector had stated that of the students of 116 schools he had examined this boy impressed him most. He has now passed the highest vernacular standard and it is to be hoped that one of the Princes or Institutions which sympathise with the aspirations of the Depressed Classes will be generous enough to enable him to acquire higher education by the grant of a scholarship.

There is no trace of untouchability in this school for which credit must be given to the community at large and the Head Master who is a Brahmin and his Assistants.

100 PLANES WILL FLY OVER AFRICA

French Army Plans Impressive Demonstration

One hundred French military airplanes and seaplanes will take to the air from Istres airport next November for a vast flight around Africa.

This will be one of the largest number of airplanes ever to take part in a flight of such distance being equalled only by the great aerial circus staged in the United States a short time ago during the Army maneuvers. The American flight put some 600 planes into the air.

The squadron will fly from Istres, the airport of Marseilles, to Algeria, along the Mediterranean littoral to Morocco and thence across the desert to French West Africa and over the untamed jungle to French Equatorial Africa.

On the homeward flight the squadron will go from French Equatorial Africa across the Sahara to Egypt and Tunisia and thence across the Mediterranean to Istres. The flight will occupy most of the months of November and December.

AIR MINISTER WILL PARTICIPATE.

Air Minister Pierre Cot will head the formation flight, which will recall the Italian formation flight across the southern Atlantic. Colonel Jauneaud will submit his report of studies for the flight April 20, and by June 1 the aviators will be named and assigned to Istres for several months of training and tests.

The object is to test the value of French aircraft—both airplanes and seaplanes—in actual flying over exceptionally difficult country.

The flight is part of the reorganization of the French Air Serbice undertaken by Cot, who yesterday announced the opening of an air school at Salon-de-Provence, of a center of military trials and of new aerial bases at Bordeaux, Toulouse and in the Rhone valley, perhaps at Orange.

On the other hand, the frontier air bases of Strasbourg and Thionville will be evacuated as soon as possible. Work of installing the new bases will be begun without delay.

The Istres airport will be improved for the use of land planes, while across the Etang de Berre a seaplane station will be built at Berre or nearer Marseilles at Marignane.

It is expected that the Salon-de-Provence school will be ready for use early in 1935.

INEXPLICABLE

Protest Of Y. M. M. A. Against Mr. Khairaz's Supersession

The Y. M. M. A. puts on record its sense of profound disappointment at the inexplicable supersession of the claim of Mr. G. R. Khairaz to the post of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and respectfully begs to warn Government that the policy of eliminating Muslims from posts of trust and responsibility is bound to create a feeling of deep resentment among the Muslims by placing a severe strain on their loyalty, and thereby shaking the good faith of the Government which has professed its concern in the welfare of the Muslim community.

NON-STOP FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA

Cobham On His Successful Trial

RUGBY, April 30.

Sir Alan Cobham expressed complete satisfaction after the first trial flight at Portsmouth of airspeed courier monoplane that is being equipped for a nonstop refuelling flight to Australia.

The machine is a low-wing monoplane of the type built for passenger and airmail work normally carrying fuel for six hours with a cruising speed of 143 miles hour. Space for only two instead of six passengers is provided in Cobham's machine which is furnished with five tanks. The total fuel capacity is 288 gallons enough for about 26 hours flying between refuellings.

On the Australian trip, the monoplane will refuel on flight from four or five aircrafts that meet it at fixed points.

A feature of the machine is a retractable undercarriage which according to Flight Lieutenant Stanforth who made first tests of the machine will add 40 miles hourly to the speed by reducing air resistance. The machine is fitted with Armstrong Siddley Lynx IV C Engine that develops a maximum of 242 horse-power.—B.O.W.

Karachi.—Sjt. Motiram Assandas Karamchandani Cashier and Accountant of the Sind Provincial Buy Indian League has been served with the prohibitory order signed by the District Magistrate not to take part in the Civil Disobedience Movement and not to leave the Municipal limits of Karachi.

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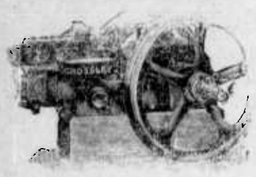
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DAYANAND SEMI-CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

Committee Appeal For Contributions To Commemoration Volume

The following are extracts from a circular appeal issued by Rai Saheb Har Bilas Sarda:—

The "Dayanand Nirvana Ardha Shatabdi" (the bi-centenary of the decease (Nirvana) of Swami Dayanand Saraswati) the great Reformer and illustrious founder of the Arya Samaj will be celebrated at Ajmer from the 14th to the 20th October, 1933. A Committee has been constituted to celebrate the function in a fitting manner. The committee has decided to prepare and publish a Commemoration Volume in connection with the Ardha Shatabdi celebrations of the great Swami on the occasion.

The services of Mahrishi Dayanand Saraswati in the cause of Religion, Aryan Culture, and Moral and Social uplift of mankind are too well known to require any special mention. His "Veda Bhashya" (Commentary on the Vedas) is a unique achievement and a monument of profound learning and scholarship. The Arya Samaj, which he founded in 1875 A.D., is the principal Reform Society in India and there are now 2,000 Arya Samajes in the whole of India, in Africa and in other countries. About 500 preachers, paid and honorary, are engaged in carrying its message far and wide. On the Educational side, the Arya Samaj is maintaining 23 Gurukulas for boys, 3 Gurukulas for girls, 9 Colleges, about 200 High Schools and a very large number of minor schools. It also maintains many Orphanages and Widows Homes, etc.

Swami Dayanand Saraswati denounced the present system of hereditary castes, and raised his potent voice for the uplift of the depressed classes and the removal of untouchability. He pleaded very strongly for the Emancipation of women. He threw open the portals of the Vedas and the Vedic religion to all mankind, irrespective of country, caste or creed, and thus restored Hindu Society to its pristine high estate and paved the way for the absorption of non-Hindus into the fold of Hindu Society.

The projected Commemoration Volume will consist of 3 parts, namely, (a) Messages of appreciation and tributes to the memory of the great Swami, (b) short anecdotes and incidents of his life; (c) short article on the subjects which have been indicated above and a list of which is appended. The list is, however, meant to be suggestive and not exhaustive. As you are interested in and have sympathy with the reforms and activities which Swami Dayanand Saraswati inaugurated or supported, I approach you with a request to contribute to th projected volume, an article (not exceeding 4,000 words) on any of the subjects referred to above, which may best appeal to you. In view of the fact, that the volume should be printed by the end of September, 1933, I shall feel much obliged, if your contribution can reach me before the middle of June, 1933 A.D.

LUCK IN THE BUYING OF HORSES

Bargains From The Rubbish Market

LONDON (By Mail).

It was mentioned that Twilight Sleep, a winner at Nottingham, only cost £15 as a yearling, and that Cotoneaster, who credited his owner, Mr. Thornton Smith, with £1,260 when he won the Free Handicap, had cost less than £50 as a foal.

The filly by Salvo out of St. Mary Abbot's, who lost a race at Newmarket on a disqualification which she would have won by half a dozen lengths had she kept a straight course, only cost 30 gns. when she was offered for sale as a yearling, says "The Picquet" in "News Chronicle." Break of Day, the winner of the Derbyshire Handicap last Friday, and Vincent, the winner of the Rufford Abbey Plate at Nottingham on Monday, each cost 60 guineas to their owner-trainer, C. Randell, at the December sales at Newmarket last year.

EX-SELLING PLATER.

Libourg, the winner of the Scottish Grand National, worth nearly £900 to the winner, at Bogside last Saturday, only cost 250 guineas when Frank Hartigan let him go out of a selling race last year. Indeed, I have seldom known a season when so many horses that have been cheaply bought have been winning races. To the inexperienced it all seems so easy—buying cheap horses, winning races with them, and having their value enhanced by anything up to £1,000. But there is another side to the picture.

It needs extraordinary luck to be able to do all this—the sort of luck that enables a man to pay 10s. for a ticket in a sweepstake and win £30,000. We hear a great deal about the horses that have been cheaply bought and have won good races—the number is relatively small—but we never hear about the thousands of others that do not win and remain on their owners' hands for perhaps a couple of years, are costly to maintain, and never win anything. It is a modest, estimate when we say that of the cheap horses no more than 20 per cent. ever earn a penny towards the cost of their keep.

Some trainers make a speciality of searching in the "rubbish market" at sales of yearlings, and will buy perhaps half a dozen or even a dozen at small prices. If they find one good one in the half-dozen, or two in a dozen, that turns out a useful animal, then they are perfectly satisfied, for the winnings over one, plus the sum for which they can convert him into cash, will pay for all the others. A couple more may just pay expenses, and the remainder will either be destroyed or passed out of the yard for a tenner apiece.

OVERHEAD CHARGES.

It should be remembered by anyone who has ambitions to buy one cheap horse, that his original cost, whether he is wought at auction or privately, is but a fraction of what will have been spent on him by the time he is fit to see a racecourse. The moment a horse goes into a trainer's hands there is an overhead charge of four or five guineas a week on him, plus incidentals, such as shoeing, veterinary treatment, etc., for trainers' bills have an unpleasant way of mounting up. A yearling that costs 50 guineas will have cost his owner at least £250 by the time he goes on a racecourse.

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2. Enter a copy of your Solution in the column marked "YOUR SOLUTION". Just give numbers only.
3. All claim forms must reach this office not later than the last post on Monday the 22nd May, 1933.
4. Claim forms received after that date will not be attended to.
5. In competitor's own interests they should submit their claim forms either under Registered Cover or hand them in personally at the Chronicle Office and take receipts for same.
6. The Management accepts no responsibility for loss of Claim Forms.
7. Prize winners will be announced on Thursday the 25th May, 1933.

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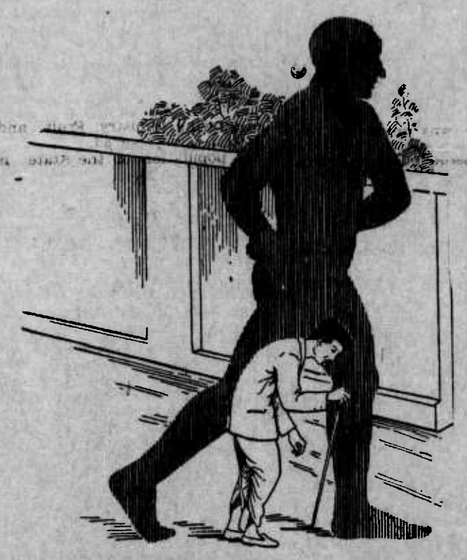
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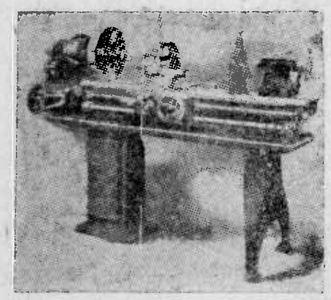

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IMPORTANT PRIVY COUNCIL JUDGMENT

No Rights In Bombay Court To Question Acts Done By Independent State In Its Own Territory

An important judgment was delivered recently by the Privy Council judges (Lord Atkin, Lord Thankerton, Lord Macmillan, Sir John Wallis and Sir George Lowndes, present at the hearing), in an appeal from a judgment of the High Court at Bombay, in its appellate jurisdiction reversing a judgment of Kemp J. who had made a decree in favour of the plaintiffs the present appellants. The question was one of competing claims to a debt owed by the defendant in the action. the respondent Oomkarmal to one Shankarrao. The plaintiffs were judgment creditors of Shankarrao, and they claimed to have effectively attached the debt; the defendant alleged that at the time of the attachment the debt had already been seized by the State of Indore.

MAIN ISSUE.

The main issue lay in the question of the right of the Bombay High Court to question the legality of acts done by a foreign Government against its own subjects in respect of property situate in its own territory.

Mr. Justice Kemp, who tried the case in the first instance, was of opinion that Shankarrao dealt directly with the Bombay shop that Shankarrao could have sued Oomkarmal's Bombay shop in Bombay: and that a liability due to Shankarrao in British India could not be affected by a transfer in Indore not sanctioned by Shankarrao He thought that the 'situs' of the debt was in Bombay, as it was properly recoverable there. He also thought that the Court could determine the validity of any act of a foreign State affecting the rights of a subject of that State in British India. Accordingly by decree of 4th February, 1931, he declared that the defendants were indebted to Shankarrao in Rs. 1,98,497, at the date of the warrant of attachment and ordered that the defendant pay to the plaintiffs the said sum by agreed instalments.

On appeal the Appellate Court Beaumont C.J., and Rangnekar J. came to the conclusion that the debt was situated in Indore, that by the 15th May, the debt had been seized by the Government of Indore, and that it was not open to the Bombay Court to question the legality of acts done by a foreign government against its own subjects in respect of property situate in its own territory. They therefore allowed the appeal and dismissed the action.

'SITUS' OF THE DEBT.

The argument before this Board, said Lord Atkin, in delivering judgment, turned upon the 'situs' of the debt and the power of the Indore Government to seize it. It was apparently not in dispute on either side that if the Government had not seized the debt before the plaintiffs obtained the order on May 15, 1924, the plaintiffs would have been entitled to succeed in the action. It therefore has been unnecessary to examine the proceedings in Bombay, or to have explained how the 'ex parte' order of September 29, 1924, could lead to a suit which determined the property in the debt in the absence of the Indore Government.

The first question that arises is whether the debt was property situate within the territory of Indore. The plaintiffs, while conceding a general rule that the 'situs' of a debt is the residence of the debtor, contend that there is either a parallel rule of equal validity or at any rate an exception to the general rule of the residence of the debtor to be found in situating the debt in the place where it is properly payable. This appears to mean either the sole place fixed by the contract for payment, or possibly the place primarily fixed for payment by the contract with the necessity to prove default in that place before the debtor can be sued elsewhere for either debt or damages for default as the case may be.

In view of the nature of the dealings which gave rise to the debt in question their Lordships find it unnecessary to discuss the numerous cases which have considered the problem of the 'situs' of debt; or finally to define exhaustively the rules which will determine that problem in India. In the present case they have debtor and creditor both resident in and (if for this purpose it is relevant) nationals of Indore. Unless it can be shown that the contract expressly or impliedly provided for payment in Bombay, either solely or it may be primarily, or, which is not suggested, made the debt enforceable only in the Bombay courts, there is no test of 'situs' which can be suggested, whether in India or elsewhere, which could make the debt not situate in Indore.

ACCOUNT IN INDORE.

On examination of the contract it appears that the principal Shankarrao employed the agent Oomkarmal to enter into executory contracts of purchase and sale for him both in Indore and in Bombay. It is presumed that the agent became personally liable upon the contracts and paid upon them: in any case, he became entitled to be indemnified against his liabilities. The agent's head place of business was in Indore: and while separate accounts were kept in Indore and Bombay, and the transactions were kept distinct, it is plain from the evidence and from the nature of things that Shankarrao, who was employed at the Court of Indore, was in the habit of giving orders for his Bombay account in Indore where they were transmitted if necessary at his expense by telegram to Bombay, and made and received payments in respect of the Bombay account in Indore.

The agent was under a liability at any time to account to the principal for his transactions and to pay to the principal any balance due on such accounting. The accounting would in ordinary circumstances take place in Indore where the head office of the agent was, and where both parties resided. It would not be part of the obligation of the agent that he should have to pay to the principal sums due on one account without setting against them sums due to the agent on another account. In other words for determining the existence of a debt between the principal and agent it was necessary to consider the accounts as a whole. No doubt the parties might, if so minded, have come to an express agreement varying these simple business obligations, but there is no evidence of any express terms of the agency arranged between the parties.

APPELLATE COURT UPHELD.

The fact mainly relied on to support the view that the debt on the Bombay account was solely or primarily payable in Bombay was a statement by Oomkarmal in cross-examination that Shankarrao's transactions with Bombay firms were entered in Bombay books and could not be transferred to Indore books. The manager of the Bombay business, indeed, stated in cross-examination that they could transfer the account without Shankarrao's consent. But without relying on the manager Oomkarmal's statement this seems to mean no more than that the transactions were to be kept separate: and Bombay transactions not to be introduced into the Indore account. It appears to their Lordships that there was no evidence to displace the ordinary obligations that would arise in the ordinary course of a business such as this that on the balance of account Shankarrao was bound to pay Oomkarmal where he resided in Indore: and similarly Oomkarmal was bound to pay Shankarrao in Indore. That there was not a right to sue Shankarrao in Indore could hardly be contended. It is difficult to think that he could only be sued in Bombay, where he did not reside, and had no place of business. In these circumstances there being no sole or primary obligation to pay in Bombay: and no exclusive right of suit in Bombay: and both parties being resident in Indore, it is impossible to displace the decision of the Appellate Court that the debt was situate in Indore.

The remaining question is whether the State of Indore had effectively transferred the property in the debt from Shankarrao to itself before the Bombay Court on May 15, 1924, purported to interfere with the disposition of the debt. The events which have already been narrated make it clear that before that date the Indore Government had taken every effective step to give themselves the 'dominium' in the debt. They considered that Shankarrao was their debtor: they intended to apply his property in satisfaction of his debt: they made inquiry into debts due to him: they directed Oomkarmal to pay to them the debt which he owed to Shankarrao: Oomkarmal submitted to the order: he accepted the Government's authority to close a transaction open on Shankarrao's account, and he eventually, after asking for time to pay, completely attorned to the Government at their direction by entering them on his books as his creditors in place of Shankarrao. Short of payment, which is not transfer of a debt but discharge, it is difficult to discern what more effective steps would be taken by a Government to ensure the complete seizure of a debt.

WELL-ESTABLISHED RULE.

It seems to have been the opinion of Mr. Justice Kemp that the Bombay Court was bound to inquire into the validity of the acts of the Government of Indore: that in the absence of evidence to the contrary the law of Indore must be taken to be the law of British India, and as the Indian Government could not by executive act confiscate the property of a resident, the Indore Government must be held to be equally incapacitated. This seems to ignore the evidence of the Prime Minister of the State that the order of His Highness to confiscate the property of Shankarrao was an act of state and in perfect conformity with the laws of the State.

But whether this be so or not their Lordships find themselves in complete agreement with the Appellate Court in accepting the law laid down in the two Russian cases in the Court of Appeal in the 'Sagor' case (1921) 3 K.B. 532 and 'Princess Paley Olga v. Weitz' (1929) 1 K.B. 718 and pithily stated by Lord Russell in the latter case, "This Court will not inquire into the legality of acts done by a foreign Government against its own subjects in respect of property situate in its own territory." The proposition is well established as a rule governing the decisions of a domestic Court in relation to the acts of a foreign Government: and a departure from it is calculated to cause confusion. This is not the case of an action against an individual for a wrongful act done to the plaintiff. In such a case it may be that if the defendant seeks to justify under an order of a foreign State, the Courts may inquire into the scope of the authority: their Lordships express no opinion upon such a topic.

The present case is one of property seized and taken into possession by the Government of the foreign territory in which it is situate. In such a case the Court will not examine whether the Government acted validly or not within its own domestic laws.

For these reasons their Lordships are of opinion that this appeal should be dismissed, and they will humbly advise His Majesty accordingly. The appellants must pay the costs of the appeal.

IF BADRINATH IS MADE OVER TO TEHRI

Darbar Promises Proper Management

The Judicial Under-Secretary, Tehri-Garhwal State addressed a letter to the Honorary Secretary, U. P. Dharma Rakshan Sabha, Lucknow, on the 19th April in connection with the proposal to make over Puri Sri Badrinath to the jurisdiction of the Tehri State.

The following are extracts from that letter:—

The Darbar invited Sriyut Narain Swami and Pandit Brijnath Sharga, as representatives of the Sabha and Sriyut Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Goswami Ganesh Datt, as two prominent representatives of Sanatan Dharma, and the questions raised regarding the Badrinath temple were discussed with them in the presence of His Highness.

It was obvious, when matters were talked over at the meeting, that certain misapprehensions have been created in the public mind regarding the intentions of the Tehri Darbar in connection with the future management of the temple. To remove these I am directed to say that the object of the Tehri Darbar in asking for the transfer of the jurisdiction of Puri Sri Badrinath is not different from the object which the Sanatan Hindu public of India should naturally have in view i.e., the satisfactory management of the temple affairs in accordance with ancient custom and usage based on Sanatan Dharma principles.

It is admitted on all hands that the present management of the temple is far from satisfactory, and proposals for its improvements have for some time past engaged the attention of the Sanatan Dharma public as well as of the Tehri Darbar.

All the temples and shrines in the Tehri State are managed under the State Tirth Sudhar Act, which has been supplemented by rules and regulations, based on ancient custom and usage, which have been embodied in a code relating to each shrine. The Tehri Darbar recognises that the Temple of Badrinath is a shrine in which the whole Sanatan Dharma world is interested. In view of this fact, should the proposed transfer take place, the Tehri Darbar intends to pass a special Act for the management of the Badrinath temple and the lands attached to it. While doing so, the Darbar will invite the opinions of Sanatan Dharma organisations and other prominent representatives of Sanatan Dharma, and will give due consideration to these opinions in giving final shape to the enactment in contemplation.

ANOTHER APPREHENSION.

Another apprehension has been expresssed that rights of property owners in Badrinath will be adversely affected by the proposed transfer. This apprehension also is without foundation. Property owners in Tehri town and Deoprayag, which are in the Tehri State enjoy the same proprietory rights and privileges as property owners in Shri Badrinath Puri enjoy.

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BETRAYED GIRLS TAKE REVENGE

Dancing "Sheik" Is Tarred And Feathered

Following on a complaint made to the Commissaire of the Quarter in which the incident took place, the facts have come out regarding an amazing incident in a Paris flat, says "The People."

The parties chiefly concerned are a notorious "gigolo" or professional dancing partner and two young women who had reason to be satisfied with what they called the double-dealing of the man, who is alleged to have played a Sheik role in which he made love to each girl in turn.

The name by which the "gigolo" is usually known is Robert Le Beau, and that is the name in which he made his complaint to the police.

But the authorities say it is not his real name; he is on their records in at least half a dozen other names.

The names of the women are not given, but both are said to be wealthy and of good family, one an American and the other English.

TRAPPED.

The story is that both made the acquaintance of the "gigolo" as clients of the night resort he frequents, and it is alleged that after ingratiating himself with them he robbed them or cheated them of large sums of money and valuable jewellery.

When the girls discovered how they had been duped, a meeting was arranged between them by an interested onlooker, and after comparing notes they decided to teach the "gigolo" a much needed lesson.

By one of the women, he was given rendezvous at a flat in the Latin Quarter, borrow from a friend, and when he had settled down to what he thought was going to be a pleasant 'tete-a-tete,' with the Englishwoman, the American appeared on the scene together with half a dozen men and women friends of the parties.

The "gigolo" was court-martialled and first of all condemned to return the property taken from the women, three male members of the party accompanying him to his flat to collect it.

Afterwards he was striped and tarred and feathered. A taxi was then called and the "gigolo" was put into it and taken to the basement of the building where his own flat was situated and left with no other covering for his body than the tar and feathers.

Though the aggrieved "gigolo" has signed a complaint as prosecutor, the police are taking no steps to proceed with a charge against the women.

DUKE TAKES PAYING GUESTS

Part of Buchanan Castle, Drymen, Stirlingshire, for centuries the home of the Dukes of Montrose and one of the most beautifully situated castles in Scotland, has been turned into a paying-guest house.

Within recent years, death duties and the burden of taxation have reacted heavily on the Montrose estates.

The present Duke of Montrose has been compelled to sell vast areas of land, and now he and the duchess are to abandon their castle to live in a small house which is being built on the shores of Loch Lomond.

"The castle is not to be exactly an hotel," the duchess stated. "It is really to be a paying-guest house, and will remain so for the summer at least, but I do not know if we shall carry on the same arrangements next year."

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HERE'S A PROOF!

Dr. David Perera, P. G. Hospital, Koslanda (Ceylon) writes:—

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Miracle Healer Appears in Girgaum

Rich And Poor Wait In Street For Man Who Claims To Cure By Mere Look

(From A Correspondent.)

Human beings all over the world believe many strange things, a fault which explains how rogues and charlatans prosper at the expense of the many dupes who seem to have never advanced beyond childish credulity.

Of the many stories one often hears about how credulous folk are taken in, none, perhaps, will beat the following for downright stupidity or idiocy.

Off a certain street in Girgaum has suddenly arisen a man of wonderful powers, according to the report of his already many followers. The fame of the man is spreading like wild fire and already he has eclipsed that of some famous and bold rogues, who till very lately, were reaping a rich harvest in our fair City of Bombay.

While Egyptian occulists, mesmerists, healers with miraculous drugs from the Himalayas, holy pirs and others cure through the medium of material objects or touch, etc., this Girgaum man is reputed to cure the most obstinate diseases by the mere look of the patient! That such a silly story is strongly believed by some rich and well-known persons in Bombay would shock sensible people and make them wonder at the credulity of many in our city.

RICH CLIENTS.

Yet, there is no doubt that such a thing is taking place in our midst. The present writer was amazed to see many well-known and fashionable persons in luxurious cars waiting patiently to make appointments with this new wonder.

Rich Parsis, men and women, wealthy Khojas, Bohras, Hindus, and others, were also there anxious to see the man possessed of such miraculous power.

At last, he came down, accompanied by a crowd, from a third floor tenement. Immediately there was a commotion and the lucky man was at once surrounded by people most anxious to take him to their homes. A rich Parsi lady, however, was lucky enough to capture him and she carried him off in triumph in a fashionable car to the great disappointment of the others who had patiently waited for him.

On inquiry, one learns that the man, who is still young is an educated man, speaking several languages, and that he has cured more than five hundred people during the last few days by a mere look. What has much impressed his followers, is the alleged fact that he accepts no money. This, of course, is a well-known trick to reap in the end a rich harvest and decamp.

A B.A., LL.B. ALSO.

To think that in this country of ours, in the first City of India, there are many people who believe this sort of rot! Why, among those who were waiting for the man, was a B.A., LL.B., of the University of Bombay. Spiritual healers, ancient and modern, so far used certain media to effect their supposed miraculous cures. The imposition of the hand, charmed sticks, skins or clothes, cabalistic signs, touch with holy relics, bones, rags, hair, dust, water and even spittle, as we read in certain scriptures, were used, but here, in Bombay, the mere look of an impudent rogue cures all diseases, organic as well as funtional.

Well, after this, holy shrines pale into insignificance. And to think that Bombay has produced such a wonder.

Poona.—The 21st annual gathering of the B. Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandal, will be held on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of June next when the report and budget for the year (1932) will be submitted for the consideration of members.

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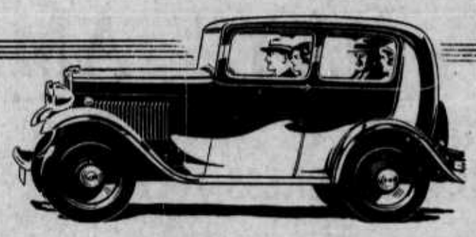

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LONDON TO HOLD THREE LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIPS?

Stoke & Spurs Go Up To First Division: Salford Beat Swinton In Championship Final

LONDON, April 29.

Stoke and Spurs go up to First Division as a result of the first three teams losing to-day.

Fulham cannot catch up Spurs, though it is quite possible that Spurs can snatch Championship on the last day of season.

Thus London would hold three League Championships, first division and third division Southern Section being already assured.

At Highbury where 40,000 spectators were present, Arsenal attacks were completely mastered. J. Smith netted for Huddersfield. Sides changed ends, visitors having a one-goal lead.

Arsenal now attacked relentlessly, Bastin equalising. The same player put on a seocnd goal from Hulmes centre. Huddersfield, however, responded through J. Smith who scored an equaliser.

THRILLING DDISPLAF AT BURY

At Bury 7,000 were treated to thrilling display. Robbie was first to score for Bury shortly after kickoff, home team doing most of the attacking. Nearing interval, Eggleston increased lead with a firsttimer.

On resumption Whitefield put them further ahead. Bury continued to be superior side and Stoke goal had several escapes. After over quarter of an hour, Palethorpe and Johnson, the latter with a header, reduced lead.

Attendance at Upton Park numbered 36,000. Both teams were very keen to win, one to ensure promotion and the other to be certain to avoid relegation. Exchanges were fought at tremendous pace and the first half was barren of goals. The second was largely repetition of the firsthalf; scoring opportunities were extremely difficult to earn and goal keepers were not troubled for a long time. Wilson put on the only goal of the match for West Ham.—Reuter's Special.

Helens Beat Castleford

SPECIAL CABLE.
LONDON, April 29.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Featherstone 15 Leeds 16.
Hull Kingston 3 Hull nil.
St. Helens 39 Castleford 5.
Wakefield 29 Batley 16.

Salford Beat Swinton

SPECIAL CABLE.
LONDON, April 29.

At Wigan to-day in the Championship final Salford beat Swinton by 15 points to 5.

Doncaster Beat York

LONDON, April 29.

In the Third Division, Northern Section of the League, to-day Doncaster beat York by three goals to two.—Reuter's Special.

Scottish League Scorers

LONDON, April 29.

The following scored in the respective matches in the First Division of the Scottish League:—

Airdrieonians: Mooney;
St. Mirren: Knox, Rankine (Twice).
Cowenbeath: Armstrong;
Motherwell: McFadyen (Thrice). Fenner;
East Stirlingshire: Kemp, Smith (from Penalty), Turnbull;
Dundee: Robertson (Twice);
Hamilton: D. Wilson, King;
Rangers: Mcphail (Twice), Fleming Marshall;
Hearts: White, Walker;
St. Johnstone: Ritchie;
Kilmarnock: Maxwell;
Falkirk: Bertram;
Partick Thistle: Wyle (Twice);
Third Lanark: McCulloch, McKenzie;
Queens Park, Bremner (Thrice) Dodds.—Reuter's Special.

"KEEP LANDLORDS UNDER CONTROL"

Mr' Kulkarni On Scheme Of "Employees Co-op, Housing Colonies"

Under the presidentship of Mr. Framji Bilia, a speech was made on Tuesday in the Improvement Trust Hall by Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni on "How to solve the tenants' housing problems without Rent Act in Bombay, when, he explained the details of "Employees' Co-operative Housing Colonies" for solving the housing problems of more than 3,000 tenants, whose monthly income was less than Rs. 150.

Out of the total 3,450 tenements, 1,900 tenants would live in one-room tenement with an independent water-tap in each tenement; 700 tenants, to live in two-roomed tenements; 700 tenants, to live in three-roomed tenements, and 150 tenants in five-roomed tenements with water-tap and connecting doors in each tenement.

All the tenements in the chawls would be so altered as to suit the clerical class, just on the model of No. 14 and 13 chawls at Naigaum Road, in which lower middle-class Parsi tenants were living in one-roomed tenement from 1927, on one years' lease which was executed by the Trustees of Parsi Federal Council.

CLERICAL CO-OP. SCHEME.

Secondly, the Clerical Co-operative Building Society, would erect 500 buildings on "Rent-Reduction System" for the benefit of more than 2,800 middle-class tenants, whose monthly income was less than 350 Rupees. Arrangements would be made to accommodate four to six tenants in each building, with three or four-roomed blocks with an independent water tap and W.C. The building would be erected in six different "Clerical Colonies", at Andheri, Khar Road, Dadar, Matunga, Wadala, near Dadar Parsi Colony, Worli Sea-Side plots and at Shivaji Park, near Matunga Sea-Shore. In short, Mr. Kulkarni remarked that the only course to keep the landlords under control, without Rent Restriction Act, was to develop several "Housing and Building Colonies", to accommodate a very large number of lower middle-class and upper middle-class tenants with suitable housing accommodation, at a minimum of monthly rent.

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MAY DAY PROGRAMME

Under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Dock Workers' Union, Tramwaymen's Union, Lorry Transport Workers' Union, Municipal Workers' Union, Bank Peons' Union, casheunut Workers' Union, Press Workers' Union, Nakshi Kamgar Union etc. May Day will be celebrated on Monday the 1st of May by holding meetings and processions as given below:—

Meetings:—Lalbaug Maidan at 6 p. m. President, Nerkarbuva; Speakers, Gaikwad, Shinde, Gowande, Joshi etc.; DeLisle Road at 6 p. m. President Kandalkar. Speakers Mhapankar, Gholap, Devang, etc. Fergusson Road at 6 p. m. President N. Siddiq Speakers.; Kanakule, Pendse, Pawaskar, Shirke, etc.; Nagu Sayaji Wadi at 6 p. m. President Tavade. Speakers. Mrs. Dange, S. L. Lad, etc. Princess Docks at 6 p. m. President Abdul Majid. Speakers. Sheti, M. Ibrahim, Inamdar, etc.

Processions will march from all these placees and will go to Chaupati where a meeting will be held at 7 p. m. under the presidentship of Com. G. L. Kandalkar the president of the A. I. T. U. C. and speeches will be delivered by Miss Kara, Mrs. Dange, Messrs Majid Mhapankar, Pendsee, Joshi, Chaudhari, Razak, Karnik, Nerkar, Ibrahim and others.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 1, 1933

"MAY DAY" AMNESTY FOR MUNICH POLITICALS

BOMBAY ARRESTS ON "CONGRESS DAY"

Five Persons Marched To Princess Street Lock-up, On Sunday Morning Sequel To Flag Salutation

A flag salutation ceremony held to observe the "Congress Day" in Bombay on Sunday morning culminated in the arrest of five persons.

The demonstration was held at Dawa Bazar (Drug Market), Princess Street. At about 8 a.m. two persons carrying tri-colour flags marched to Dawa Bazar shouting slogans. They were arrested by the Princess Street police.

Subsequently another batch of three Congress volunteers appeared on the scene and they were also marched to the Princess Street lock-up.

BROWN SHIRTS REPROVED

Only Police Can Effect Arrests

GOERING'S DECREE

Severe Penalties For Infringement

BERLIN, April 29.

Nazi Brown Shirts who have been in the habit of arresting people merely because they were displeasing to them, have been reproved by a decree issued by Minister Goering which forbids anyone except police to make arrests and threatens severe penalties for infringement of the decree.—Reuter's Special.

"UTMOST CAUTION IN INDIA"

Conservative Tip To Government

LONDON, April 29.

A resolution urging the Government to proceed with utmost caution in India and approving of the remonstration voiced by Members of the House of Commons including its own member Slater, was unanimously passed at the annual meeting of Eastbourne Conservative Association.

The Conservative Committee of Lancashire, Cheshire and Westmoreland passed a resolution welcoming the establishment of Select Committee before Parliament was asked to take decision.

Mr. Butler, the Under Secretary, attended and replied to Government critics.—Reuter.

FARM RELIEF BILL PASSAGE SEQUEL

Rush Of Speculation On Stock Exchange.

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, April 29.

The passage of the Farm Relief Bill including the inflation amendment by the Senate was signal for rush of speculation on the Stock Exchange.

Many issues jumped from one to five points and there was biggest Saturday trading for many months, turnover being about 2,850,000 shares.

Calcutta.—Amar Singh, a Sikh taxi-driver was arrested on Saturday near the Victoria Memorial Hall in the maidan, it is alleged, for being in possession of a five chambered fully-loaded revolver.—A. P.

CROAT LEADER SENT TO JAIL

Conspiracy To Break-up Jugoslav Kingdom?

BELGRADE, April 29.

Grave concern has been aroused in Jugoslavia by the heavy sentence of three years' imprisonment passed on Doctor Matchek, leader of three million Croats in Jugoslavia on the charge of conspiring to break up Jugoslav kingdom.

The indictment, which was heard by the Court for Defence of State, alleged "inter alia" that Doctor Matchek advocated the establishment of independent Crotia.

It is feared that sentence will lead to violent attempt by Croats to change the existing regime.—Reuter's Special.

ENGINEER'S SAD END

Pathetic Account Of How He Was Struck By Lightning

BANGALORE, April 29.

Late Mr. Hoffland (44), a telegraph engineering supervisor, the victim of a lightning tragedy on Wednesday night, was camping at the Erode Railway compound. He was an Anglo-Indian belonging to an old Vizagapatam family.

The lineman who witnessed the tragedy narrated a pathetic account of how the officer was struck down, as he sat at work preparing service messages. The lightning descended, tore the tent and struck the watch on Mr. Hoffland's left hand wrist. Travelling up his arm it punctured his shoulder, passed diagonally across his chest and then down the right leg completely charring the whole course of its circuit.

The coolies camping in the neighbourhood were thrown down by the terrible shock which rendered red hot hundred feet of railway line.

Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Hoffland and her eight children.—A. P.

REQUIREMENTS BELOW SUPPLIES

Loans Freely Obtainable In London Market

LONDON, April 29.

(Special Cable.)

On Money Market requirements were still below supplies and consequently loans were freely obtainable around quarter per cent.

These conditions are attributed to a further reduction of about eight shillings five pence per cent. in the allotment rate of this week's 55 sterling Treasury Bills offered.

On Stock Exchange, in view of customary May Day holiday on Monday attendance was small and business in all sections limited.

TWO "BENGALIS" WITH REVOLVERS

Details Of Salem Arrests: Ooty Dacoity Echo

MADRAS, April 29.

Details regarding the arrest of the two escaped men, responsible for the bank robbery at Ootacamund, show that the District Superintendent of Police, Salem, organised a thorough search of the entire rural area on both sides of the railway line for several miles from Erode, by reserve policemen assisted by the villagers and the plan proved successful.

One man was caught at Tiruchengode and the other near Sankaridrug. Both are said to be Bengalis. Each had a revolver with him and some cash. Both of them have been sent to Ootacamund under strong police escort.

The two men, who were arrested previously, have been remanded for ten days by the Sub-Magistrate of Erode.

The Sub-Inspector, who was shot by one of them at Erode, is improving.—A.P.

INDIAN REFORMS

"Final Word With Parliament"

LONDON, April 29.

Mr. Baldwin continuing his defence of the Government's India Policy at the annual meeting of the Bewedly Unionist Association, Worcester, said:—

He stressed that the final word was not with the Select Committee but with Parliament, who must decide whether to accept the bill which Government would present after getting the Committee's decision, or whether to accept it with modifications.

The Conservative Party believed in trusting the men on the spot. The men on the spot were behind Government, and every post-war Viceroy, Lords Reading, Irwin, Willingdon and Provincial Governors, were all firmly behind Government. Business men were behind Government, except that there had been resolutions in Bombay affecting application of the principles to that province at the moment.—

IN FAVOUR OF REFORMS.

He did not doubt that an overwhelming balance of the opinion of Civil Service favoured reforms including young men who did not remember old pre-War India which loomed so largely in the minds of many men now at Home. Ought they to turn down views of all men on the spot responsible for governing India to-day? He could not think it was the duty of the Government to listen to men who had been on the spot in preference to men who are and will be on the spot.

BID FOR LOYAL INDIA.

Mr. Baldwin regretted that men like Mr. Churchill and Baron Lloyd and their supporters refused to serve on the Select Committee. Though numerically they might not be able to make their views prevail, it was a thousand pities that they would not be there to put forward their views and find why these views were not held by those responsible for the Government of India.

Concluding Mr. Baldwin said he believed that by going forward boldly with India they might keep India within the Empire and as further advances were made, she would be found as loyal as any other part of the Empire, but if they did not advance to her generous right hand of friendship within the lifetime of many of his hearers they would lose India for ever.—Reuter.

2,000 PRISONERS WILL BE RELEASED

But Hundreds of Communists Rounded-Up in Sofia

DRASTIC PRECAUTIONS TO AVERT DISTURBANCES

BERLIN, April 29.

The question of May Day and Communists is the subject of consideration in European cities.

It is learned from Moscow that the possibility of Thornton and MacDonald being released on general amnesty to political prisoners is unlikely as the Soviet would not want to lose their prestige by such pardon and it is pointed out that as a general rule amnesties are only granted on 7th November, the anniversary of the proclamation of the Soviet Republic.

"BUNDOBAST" IN SOFIA.

Drastic measures have been taken in Sofia to prevent May Day disturbances. All Communist leaders and organisers and many ex-Labour deputies totalling several hundreds have been arrested and placed under temporary detention.

On the other hand, it is learned from Munich that 2,000 political prisoners will be released.—Reuter.

N. INDIA MUSLIMS DEMAND SEPARATE FEDERATION

They Fear, No Tranquillity In Land Under Hindu Domination

LAHORE, April 30.

"A separate federation for Pakstan comprising the five predominantly Muslim units, namely, the Punjab, the Northwest Frontier Province (Afghan Province), Kashmir, Sind and Baluchistan is demanded in a manifesto which according to this morning's "Tribune" has been issued from England and been circulated among the educated Muslims in Northern India.

"NOW OR NEVER."

The paper says, that the manifesto is entitled "Now or Never—Are we to live or perish for ever?" The extracts which are published take Muslim representatives to task for having agreed at the Round Table Conferences to a constitution based on an All-India Federation and state that this in essence amounts to nothing less than signing the death warrant of Islam and its future in India. In the five Northern Provinces of Pakstan, Muslim constitute 30 millions out of a total population of 40 million and their religion, culture, history, tradition, economic system, and laws of inheritance, succession and marriage are basically and fundamentally different from those of other people living in the rest of India. Ideals which move 30 million brethren in faith in these provinces to make the highest sacrifices are fundamentally different from those which inspire Hindus. If we Muslims of Pakstan with our distinctive marks of nationality are deluded into the proposed Indian Federation by friends or foes, we are reduced to a minority of one to four. It is this which sounds the deathknell of the Muslim nation in India for ever.

SEPARATE NATIONALITY.

Muslims of Pakstan possess a distinct and separate nationality from the rest of India where the Hindu nation lives and has every right to live and they deserve and must demand recognition of separate national status by the grant of a separate federal constitution from the rest of India. Muslim Federation of Northwest India would provide for the bulwark of a buffer state against the invasion either of ideas or arms from outside. It is wholly to the interest of British and Hindu statesmanship to have as an ally a free powerful and contented Muslim nation having a similar but separate constitution.

"Nothing but a separate federation of our homelands would satisfy us. There can be no peace or tranquillity in the land if we Muslims are duped into the Hindu dominated Federation where we cannot be masters of our own destiny and captains of our own souls."—A. P.

ECONOMY ARMISTICE

Basis Of American Proposals For World Conference

LONDON, April 29.

The basis of the American proposals to be made at the opening of World Economic Conference is economic armistice by which there shall be no new tariffs, exchange restrictions, import quotas, prohibitions or dumping, including export quotas.

The duration of the armistice will be decided by the conference but it is the desire of the United States' Government that armistice should remain in force until the agreements concluded at the conference are ratified by the Governments concerned.—Reuter.

MURDER SUSPECT WITH REWARD ON HEAD

LAHORE, April 30.

A Press Note states:—

The Superintendent of Police, Jullundur, offers a reward of Rs. 50/ for the arrest of the person or persons responsible for the murder of an unknown male on the 4th March 1933, at village Chhamba, Police Station Banga, Jullundur District. A reward of Rs. 25/ is likewise offered for definite information leading to the arrest of the accused.

Brief particulars of the case are as follows:—

An unidentified corpse was found in the jurisdiction of village Chhamba; the clothes on the body had been burnt. All efforts to establish the identity have hitherto failed.

The Superintendent of Police, Jullundur reserves to himself the riyht to decide to whom the reward should be paid.—A. P.

GIGANTIC "PURGE" OF COMMUNIST PARTY

"Passport System" Will Be Extended Practically To All Over Russia

MOSCOW, April 30.

Gigantic "purge" of the Communist Party officially scheduled to begin on June 1, will apply to the whole of the country with the exception of a few districts.

Simultaneously, the "passport system" which keeps the people where the Government wants them will be extended practically to all over the country.—Reuter.

TWO KILLED OUTRIGHT

Woman Passenger Tells Story Of French Plane Crash

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NAPLES, April 29.

Harrowing experiences of the survivors of a French 'plane were told by Medemoiselle Ghandet, the only woman passenger, who is in hospital with abdominal injury.

She said that only two men had been killed outright. Three passengers slightly injured were buried under the wreckage in the deep snow and lived for two days crying for help but survivors were unable to move the solid mass of wreckage and attract attention. They lay huddled in the cabin throughout the night tortured by piteous cries of men beneath. They ran away from the wreckage at daybreak but were eventually driven back by hunger and cold.

Cries of pinned men grew fainter and eventually ceased on the evening of the second day.

One passenger owes his life to the fact that another asked him to change places for a few moments before the accident. Survivors are all slightly injured and will remain in hospital for three days.—Reuter.

GOUR BRAHMINS FOR REFORMS

Mahasabha's Plans For Uplift Of Community

(From A Correspondent.)

MUTTRA (By Mail).

The 35th annual session of the All-India Gour Brahman Mahasabha was held at Hodal, District Gurgaon on April 15 and 16 under the presidentship of Rai Sahib Pandit Prabhu Dayalji Sharma, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hoshiarpur.

The President in an impressive address dwelt on the questions regarding the uplift of the Gour Brahman community in general. Especially the spreading of Technical and Agricultural education among them, stopping of early marriages and other social reforms, and the pitiable condition of the young widows in his community. He exhorted the audience to express sympatty with the Depressed Classes in the Hindu community.

The Secretary read the annual report for the last year. Some important resolutions for the uplift of the community were adopted.

DEFENCELESS GERMANY

Goering's Plea For Air Protection

WORLD HEAVILY ARMED

No Surrender To Hostile Tyrannies, He Says

SPECIAL CABLE.

BERLIN, April 29.

Vigorous appeal to Germans to cope with "danger from air" by supporting the "Aerial Protection League" was made by Air Minister, Goering, at the ceremony of christening new Junker's passenger plane Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

Chinistening was performed by the President himself.

Minister Goering, who was the the last commander of the famous "Richthofen Circus" in the Great War, declared that the world was more heavily armed than ever, while Germany was completely defenceless from air. Every German town could be reached by bombers. Air protection was a matter of life or death for Germany. A nation which surrendered to hostile tyrannies did not deserve to exist but a nation with will for self-preservation would successfully cope with the danger from air.—

NAMDHARI CONGRESSMAN RELEASED

SHEIKHUPURA, April 30.

Sant Anoksingh a Namdhari Congress worker of village Gillawalla Tehsil Sangle who had been sentenced to 15 months imprisonment under section 17 B for officiating as the Congress Dictator, has arrived here after his release from the Multan Central Jail on the completion of his full term of sentence.

He maintains good health.—A. P.

ROY BACK TO BARELLY JAIL

ALLAHABAD, April 29.

M. N. Roy, the hearing of whose appeal had just been concluded was taken back this evening to the Barelly Central Jail under police escort.—A.P.

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